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INDO-ARYAN LOANWORDS IN OLD TAMIL

by

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TO

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ABBREVIATIONS

BHS	Buddhist Hybrid-Sanskrit
BSOAS	*Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*
Caldwell	A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages
CDIAL	A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages
DBFIA	Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan
DED	A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary
IA	*Indian Antiquary*
IIJ	*Indo-Iranian Journal*
IL	*Indian Linguistics*
Indogerm. Etymo. Wörterbuch	Indo-Germanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch
LA	*Language*
TC	*Tamil Culture*
TPS	*Transactions of the Philological Society*
ZDMG	*Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*

SYMBOL : * hypothetical

FOREWORD

The importance of the study of lauguage contact and bilingualism in countries like India cannot be exaggerated. Though this was felt by many scholars only a very few studies have appeared so far and one has to congratulate Dr. Vaidyanathan for having taken up the study of Indo - Aryan Loan Words in Tamil.

The study of loan words in Tamil is very useful to understand not only the history of Tamil language but the cultural history of the Tamils as well. This will clearly show the amount of influence of Indo - Aryan languages on the early Tamil and also the influence of the Aryan languages on various fields like religion, philosophy, cultural and social life etc. of the Tamils. In the whole of the Dravidian family, Tamil has the oldest written records and therefore such a study is considered very important as this will throw much light not only on the historical linguistics of Tamil, but on that of other Dravidian languages as well.

The linguistic awareness of the loan words can be found even in Tholkappiyam, the earliest extant work (which is also the earliest grammar available in Dravidian languages which refers to 'va*ṭ*acol' 'Indo - Aryan Words' (literally northern words) as one of the four types of words useful for the literary composition.

It is heartening to note that later Tamil grammarians have dealt with (though not exhaustively) many rules of Tamilization of Sanskrit loan words.

It is generally considered to be difficult to identify the loan words in the early period of a language because the loan words would have undergone lot of changes in shape. Vaidyanathan points out in great detail the views of various scholars and thereby gives all the relevant materials in one place with regard to doubtful items. The unbiassed attitude of the author can be seen throughout the book especially in the chapters "The doubtful items" (Ch.4) and "Accidental Similarities" (Ch.5).

An attempt is also made by the author to classify the loan words on the basis of semantics viz. nature, body parts, ornaments, etc. and he explains the various changes (both in form and content) in a great detail.

The result of the study is summarised by the author in the last few pages in which he observes "the semantic loans are found to have been used mostly in the field of Astronomy". This is also true in the field of religion, and in this case actual lexical borrowing has taken place. It is very interesting to note that the influence of Indo - Aryan languages is considerably less in the field of Agriculture which shows that the influence has not penetrated deeper into the mass of the community.

The author has to be congratulated for this painstaking and penetrating study in which he has well documented even very rare occurrences of vocables. I have no doubt that the present book is a very important contribution to the study of early Tamil and those who are interested in such a study will definitely find it very useful.

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Director, Centre of Advanced
Study in Linguistics.

Annamalai University,
November 24, 1971.

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In the revised version of this work, which is but a summary of my thesis, I have included the Indo-Aryan Loanwords found in the earliest grammatical work in Tamil, viz., Tolkāppiyam.

I am grateful to my teacher Prof. Dr. M. A. MEHENDALE, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, who was my adviser for my dissertation.

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S. Vaidyanathan

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INDO-ARYAN LOANWORDS IN OLD TAMIL

1. THE OLD TAMIL TEXTS

In the field of bilingual studies in the Indian languages, the influence of the Indo-Aryan elements in Tamil has not been thoroughly investigated. No doubt that P. S. Subrahmanya **Sastri,**[1] Anavaratavinayakam **Pillai,**[2] S. Vaiyapuri **Pillai,**[3] Sunitikumar **Chatterji**[4] and M. B. **Emeneau**[5] have thrown some light on the problem.

To start with, the Indo-Aryan loanwords found in the Tamil texts belonging to the first three centuries of the Christian era, are discussed in this work.

It is believed that there were three academies of Tamil – known as Cankam ('Academy') – several centuries before the Christian era, in Madurai of Madras State, India. Only the literature of the last academy are available to us, which are known as Pattu-p-P*āṭṭ*u ('The Ten Songs or Idylls') and E*ṭṭ*u-t-Tokai (The Eight Collections or Anthologies'). The poems in these texts are said to belong to the different authors, and the contents of these poems deal with nature, love, or with the adventures of kings and cheiftains. This makes it hard for the scholars to fix up the internal chronology of these poems and the texts.

Scholars like K. N. Sivaraja **Pillai,**[6] V. Kanakasabhai **Pillai,**[7] S. Krishnaswamy **Aiyengar,**[8] K. A. Nilakantha **Sastri,**[9] and T. P. **Meenakshisundaran**[10] have shown that these texts cannot be placed earlier than 200 A. D.

Besides these texts, Tolkappiyam [TK], the earlist grammar extant in Tamil – which is generally placed between 50 B. C. and 300 A. D., Cilappatikāram [CAM] – the well-known epic in Tamil, and Tirukkuṟaḷ, [TKL] a didactic work belonging to 200-300 A. D., are also taken into consideration in the present study to get a more representative picture of the Old Tamil (OTa.) Literature of the first three centuries of the Christian era.

In recording the Indo-Aryan (IA) loanwords from these texts, the following chronology has been followed.

A. Pattu-p-Pāṭṭu

1. Porunarāṟṟupp-paṭai (PNP)
2. Ciṟupāṇāṟṟu-p-Paṭai (CPP)
3. Perumpāṇāṟṟu-p-Paṭai (PMP)
4. Mullai-p-Pāṭṭu (MP)
5. Maturai-k-Kāñci (MKI)
6. Neṭunalvāṭai (NNV)
7. Kuṟiñci-p-Pāṭṭu (KP)
8. Paṭṭiṉappālai (PP)
9. Malaipaṭukaṭām (MPK)
10. Tirumurukāṟṟuppaṭai (TMP)

B. Eṭṭu-t-Tokai

1. Puṟanānūṟu (PNN)
2. Akanānūṟu (ANN)
3. Naṟṟiṇai (NT)
4. Kuṟuntokai (KTK)
5. Patiṟṟuppattu (PPU)

6. Ainkuṟunūṟu (Ai.KN)
7. Kalittokai (KLT)
8. Paripāṭal (PPL)

C. Tolkāppiyam

D. Cilappatikāram

E. Tirukkuṟaḷ

2. PHONOLOGY OF OLD TAMIL

The vexed problem of the phonology of OTa., is the one concerned with the voiced quality of the stops in the initial and the intervocal positions. **Caldwell**[11] has stated that Tamil, unlike the other Dravidian languages, does not admit the voiced stops initially and medially, the voiced sounds are represented by the voiceless ones in spite of the fact that there is no such distinction in the writing system of the Tamil language.

K. V. **Subbayya**[12] has stated that the antiquity of sonants in Dravidian is indisputable.

Bh. **Krishnamurti**[13] states that except OTa., and Old Malayalam, all the other Dravidian languages have the voiced stops initially and intervocally.

S. K. **Chatterji**[14] points out that if there were voiced stops in OTa., then the inventor of the Tamil orthography could have set up a few more symbols to denote the voiced quality of the stops.

Scholars like C. R. **Sankaran,**[15] and A. **Subbiah**[16] hold the view that Tamil orthography is phonemic in character.

F. B. J. **Kuiper**[17] does not accept that from the absence of any distinction between voiced and voiceless stop in Tamil, it necessarily follows that there were no voiced allophones in certain positions. He says, "Although theoretical definitions of 'phoneme' have not been formulated before modern times, nothing prevents our assuming that the grammarians of old Tamil while using (like the comparativists of the first decades

of the 19th century) the term 'letter' (eṛuttu) to denote both a symbol and the sound represented by it, practically operated with that concept."[18]

He finds the voicing of the intervocalic stops in OTa., in the Greek transcription of the Tamil names, that occur in the writings of the Greek writers like Ptolemy, Periplus and Pliny.[19]

The discussion in this work is concerned with the vocabularies that occur in literature, which were written according to the system of orthography. Since Tamil orthography has got only one symbol viz., unvoiced and unaspirated, the same is used in this work. Initially, intervocally and after nasals only voiceless and unaspirated quality is attributed to these symbols.[20]

Regarding the sibilants Anavaratavinayakam *Pillai*, has shown already that the dental (*s*), palatal (*s̄*) and retroflex (*ṣ*) sibilants do not occur initially or medially in OTa.[21]

T. *Burrow* has stated that the loss of initial s-, in South Dravidian languages was a widespread tendency, which later on became a regular phonological feature in Tamil.[22]

The sound system of Sanskrit (Skt) and OTa are as follows.

VOWELS

Skt.	*a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ḷ, ē, ai, ō, au*
	Anusvāra *ṃ*
	Visarga *ḥ*
OTa.	*a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, ē, ai, o, ō, au* . .

Skt. CONSONANTS

Voiceless	Voicelesss aspirated	Voiced	Voiced aspirated
k	*kh*	*g*	*gh*
c	*ch*	*j*	*jh*
ṭ	*ṭh*	*ḍ*	*ḍh*
t	*th*	*d*	*dh*
p	*ph*	*b*	*bh*
Nasals	*ṅ, ñ, ṇ, n, m*		
Semi-Vowels	*y, r, l, v*		
Sibilants	*ś, ṣ, s, h*		

OTa. CONSONANTS

k, ṅ, c, ñ, ṭ, ṇ, t, n, p, m, y, r, l, v, ṟ, ḷ, ṟ, ṉ

3. METHODOLOGY

The task has been to note down such words which are likely to be loans in OTa., from Skt, or Middle Indo-Aryan (MIA) languages. It is possible that Skt. could have borrowed words from the early native languages of India, like Munda. But the discussion here, is concerned with the written materials found in OTa., on the one hand, and Skt. or MIA on the other. Hence the problem of the ultimate origin of the Skt. vocables is not discussed here.

(I) Many of these loanwords have either an Indo-European (IE) etymology,[28]

1. OTa. *antaram* [TMP: 119], 'sky'
   Skt. *antara-*, 'intermediate space' [Since the RV]

2. OTa. *maṉam* [PNN. 183:4], *maṉaṉ* [TMP:90], 'mind'
   Skt. *manas-*, 'mind' [Since the RV]

3. OTa. *tūṟam* [PNN. 117:1], 'smoke'
   Skt. *dhūma-*, 'smoke' [Since the RV]

4. OTa. *ticai* [PP:2] 'direction'
   Skt. *diśā-*, 'direction' [Since the Epics]
   Skt. *diś-*, 'direction' [Since the RV]

5. OTa. *navamaṇi* [CAM 3:116] 'nine gems'
   Skt. *nava-*, 'nine' [Since the RV]
   +
   Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV] or

(II) can be explained from Skt.,

1. OTa. *cintai* [PNN. 279:1], 'thoughts'
   Skt. *cintā-*, 'thoughts' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]
   Skt. *cint-*, 'to think' [Since the Epics]
2. OTa. *cinti* [PNN. 376:18], 'to think'
   Skt. *cint-*, 'to think' [Since the Epics]
3. OTa. *patākai* [PP. 182], 'flag'
   Skt. *patākā-*, 'flag' [Since the Epics]
   Skt. *pat-*, 'to fly' [Since the RV]
4. OTa. *viccai* [KLT. 119:4], 'learning'
   MIA. *vijjā-*,
   Skt. *vidyā-*, 'knowledge' [Since the RV]
   Skt. *vid-*, 'to know' [Since the RV]
5. OTa. *vēcaṉai* [PPL. 20:13], 'entrance'
   Skt. *vēśana-*, 'the act of entering' [Since the BhP]
   Skt. *viś-*, 'to enter' [Since the RV],

or (III) they are old words in Skt (occurring in the literature up to 300 A.D.), and can be explained neither from Skt nor from the Dravidian materials. Since the words that occur in OTa literature are treated here, if a vocable found in OTa occurs in an earlier work in Skt then it is considered to be a borrowing from Skt into OTa. In support of this, the regularity of the correspondences of the words in question is considered. When we look at the sound system of Skt, on one hand, and OTa on the other, we find that for each of the four types of stops in Skt (*k, kh, g, gh* etc.), OTa

has got only one set of sound (*k, c, ṭ, t, p*) viz., unvoiced and unaspirated. Hence the possibility is always towards many>one transformation (Skt *k, kh, g, gh* > OTa *k*) rather than one > many (OTa *k* > Skt *k, kh, g, gh* etc.). It is true that some of the words found to be borrowings from OTa. into Skt. do have voiced sounds in Skt when OTa has a voiceless one. This suggests that the word could have been borrowed either from Malayalam or Kannada or Telugu, where the distinction is reprsented in the orthography between voiced and voiceless, aspirated and unaspirated.

Under this category words like:

1. OTa. *mukam*[24] [CPP. 73], *mukaṉ* [PNN. 207:4] 'face'
   Skt. *mukha-*, 'face' [Since the RV]
2. OTa. *kaṇṭi* [CAM. 12:57], 'neck'
   Skt. *kaṇṭha-*, 'neck' [Since the Śat. Br]
3. OTa. *mēkalai* [KLT. 96:15], 'upper-garment'
   Skt. *mēkhalā-*, 'girdle' [Since the AV]
4. OTa. *kuṭam* [PMP. 382], 'water pot'
   Skt. *ghaṭa-*,[25] 'earthern jar' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]
5. OTa. *kaṇṭam* [MP:4], 'parts, divisions'
   Skt. *khaṇḍa-*,[26] 'a piece or part' [Since the Epics]

are considered to be borrowings in OTa.

The occurence of Skt words for the first time in the Skt lexicon, is not considered to be the source of borrowing for OTa.

It is interesting to note that a few of the vocables found in OTa are found to be present in more than one family.

1. OTa. *mantamārutam* [CAM. 4:44], 'breeze'
   Skt. *manda-*, 'slowly, softly' [Since the Epics]
   +
   Skt. *māruta-*, 'the wind' [Since the Epics]
   Skt. *māruta-*, 'proceeding from or consisting of the Maruts' [Since the RV]

K. Amirta **Row** connects Skt. *manda-*, with Ta. Ka. *maddi* 'dull'.[27] F. B. J. **Kuiper** does not accept this view and says that Skt. *manda-*, and *manthara-*, have no IE cognates. He connects it with the Munda word *banda*, Santali. *bhoṇḍol*, 'ineffectious, slow'.[28]

However **Pokorny** has shown that Skt *manda-*, can be related to the IE **mando-s*.[29]

2. OTa. *taṇṭu* [KTK. 156:3], 'staff, stick'
   Skt. *daṇḍa-*, 'stick' [Since the RV]

H. W. **Bailey** connects Skt. *daṇḍa-*, with the Iranian word *dandra-*, 'tree, forest'.[30]

Kuiper says that Skt. *daṇḍa-*, is a loan from the Munda family and connects it with Santali *ḍaṇṭa* 'a thick stick, club', *ḍaṭi*, *ḍaṇṭiṭ*, *ḍaṇṭic*, 'a stem or stick'.[31]

M. B. **Emeneau** has accepted **Ta** *taṇṭu* 'stick, staff' as a loan from Skt.[32]

3. OTa. *muttu* [PNP. 218], 'pearl' [PNN. 161:16], 'ornaments'
   muttam [PNP. 162], 'pearl'
   MIA. *muttā-*,
   Skt. *muktāphala-*, 'pearl' [Since the Raghu]

F. B J. **Kuiper** connects Ta. *muttu* with the Munda words *muḍ-*, *muṭṭ-*, and *buḍ-*, 'a round thing'.[33]

T. **Burrow** and M. B. **Emeneau** have considered Ta *muttu* as a native word and Skt *muktā-*, as a borrowing from it.[34]

Paul **Thieme** agrees with **Lüders'** view that Skt. *muktā-*, is the wrong Sanskritization of Pkt *muttā-*. In Pāli and Prakrit *muttā-*, is the feminine past participle of *mutta-*, from Skt *mūrta-*, 'coagulated' which is from Skt *mūrcchati-*, 'congeals'.[35]

4. OTa. *kulam* [Ai.KN. 259:3], 'community'
   kulaṉ [TKL. 223], 'family'
   Skt. *kula-*, 'family' [Since the Śat.Br]

F. B. J. **Kuiper** relates it to Santali *gaḍgud* 'numerous, very many.'[36]

M. B. **Emeneau** and T. **Burrow** have derived Ta *kulam* from Skt *kula-*.[37]

5. OTa. *kuṭāri* [PPL. 5:34], 'axe'
   Skt. *kuṭhāra-*, 'axe' [Since the R]

T. **Burrow** has explained Skt *kuṭhāra-*, from Ta *koṭṭu*, *kuṭṭu*, 'to beat, smash'.[38]

F. B. J. **Kuiper** has contraverted the Dravidian explanation and said that Skt *kuṭhāra-*, is from the Munda family.[39]

6. OTa. *ulakkai* [PNN. 221:8], 'pestle'
   Skt. *ulūkhala-*, 'a wooden mortor' [Since the RV]

T. **Burrow** and M. B. **Emeneau** hold the view that Skt. *ulūkhala-*, is a loanword from the Dravidian family.[40]

F. B. J. **Kuiper** considers Skt *ulūkhala-*, as a foreign word in Skt.[41]

Paul **Thieme** has already shown that Skt *ulūkhala-* is an IA word. He has stated that the original form of this word in Skt could be **urūkhara-*, 'broad stamping ground'. It is on the analogy of Skt *kuñja-* > Skt *kuñjara-*, Skt *ūṣa-*, > *ūṣara-* that Skt *khara-* is formed from Skt *kha-* 'hole, empty space'.[42]

7. OTa. *kaḷam* [PMP. 415], *kaḷaṉ* [MKI. 48], 'battle-field'
   Skt. *khala-*, threshing floor' [Since the RV]

T. **Burrow** and M. B. **Emeneau** consider Skt *khala-*, to be a borrowing from the Dravidian family.[43]

H. W. **Bailey** connects it with the Iranian root *xrām* 'walk, tread, thresh'.[44]

8. OTa. *āriyar* [ANN. 276:9], 'the kings of Andhra'
   Skt. *ārya-*, 'honorable' [Since the RV]

H. W. **Bailey** has connected Skt *ārya-*, with the Iranian root *ēr* 'to hoard' (wealth) and with Old Persian *arij aman*, 'a nobleman'.[45]

9. OTa. *iyakkaṉ* [PNN. 71:14], 'name of a king'
   Pali. *yakkha*, 'supernatural being'
   Skt. *yakṣa-*, 'spiritual apparition' [Since the RV]

H. W. **Bailey** relates Skt *yakṣa-*, to the Iranian *yaxš-*, 'to appear'.[46]

10. OTa. *aracakumarar* [CAM. 5:158] 'the princes'
    Skt. *rājakumāra-*, 'prince' [Since Pāṇini]

H. W. **Bailey** derives Skt *kumāra-*, from the Iranian root *kav-*, 'to be small', Zor. Pahlavi *kavatak* ,young boy'.[47]

But T. **Burrow** connects it with Skt *ku-*, 'little or small', which occurs in the RV 10, 34, 7.[48]

11. OTa. *aṉalaṉ* [PPL. 5:57], 'the fire God'
    Skt. *anala-*, 'the fire God' [Since Manu and the R]

T. **Burrow** has stated that Skt *anala-*, is a borrowing from Ta *aṉal* 'fire', as a verb it means 'to burn'.[49]

Paul **Thieme** has stated that Skt *anala-*, can be related to the IE root **al*, 'to feed', 'nourish'.[50]

Manfred **Mayrhofer** holds the view that Skt *anala-* is IE.[51]

12. OTa. *arakku* [ANN. 139:13], 'lac', [PNP. 43], 'vermillion'
    [KLT. 25:4], 'wax'
    arakkam [PPU. 30:27], 'shellac'
    Skt. *lākṣā-*, 'lac' [Since the Smṛtis and the MBh]

Paul **Thieme** had stated that the IE **laks-* is preserved in Skt, not in its original sense of 'red fish', but in its metaphorical sense viz., 'red'. Skt *lākṣā-*, originally, must have meant 'a collection of red fish'.[52]

M. **Mayrhofer** has stated that this is a farfetched view. He has shown that all the roots for 'red' in Old Indo-Aryan are derived from the root *raj-*. Skt *lākṣā-* could be a vari-

ant of **rākṣā-*. Hence it can be derived from Skt *raj-*, for which he has shown the IE cognates.[53]

13. OTa. *piṇṭam* [PNN. 246:6], 'a ball of rice offered to the deceased ancestors'
Skt. *piṇḍa-*, 'a ball of food offered to the deceased' [Since Śrauta, the Gṛhya and Sūtras]

Paul **Thieme** connects it with Skt *piś-*, Skt **piṁṣṭa-*.[54]

F. B. J. **Kuiper** has stated that the Middle and New Indo-Aryan forms of this word, Pāli *bheṇḍu-*, Hindi *bhiṇḍ-*, Marathi *bhelī*, *peṛ*, *pēḍ*, 'ball, lump' point to the radical element **bi-da-*, **buḍa-*, **baḍa* which is found in the Munda languages.[55]

T. **Burrow** holds the view that Skt *piṇḍa-* is a loanword from the Dravidian family, because Kannada has the word *peṭṭe* (with short *e*), Telugu *peḍḍa*, *pella*, 'a ball of food', 'a clod, lump'.[56]

P. V. **Kane** has stated that the idea of offering food to the deceased to propitiate them was current several centuries before Christ. He has stated that it was Manu who promulgated the rite called *śrāddha-*, where ball of food was offered to the deceased ancestors. Hence it (Skt. *piṇḍa-*) is the cultural word of the Aryans.[57]

Moreover, Skt *piṇḍa-*, 'a ball of food', is much older (600 B. C.) than OTa *piṇṭam* [PNN. 246:6] 'a ball of rice offered to the deceased ancestors', [PNN. 18:20], 'body', [PNN. 28:1], 'embryo', (100 A.D. - 300 A.D.)

It is found that Skt *valaya-*, and Skt *nilaya-*, can be explained both from Skt and OTa.

14. OTa. *valayam* [PPL. 13:52], 'bracelet'
Skt. *valaya-*, 'bangles' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *val-*, '(to) turn around' [Since the Kāvyas]
Skt. *var-*, '(to) wrap up, environ' [Since the RV]

It is possible to derive it from OTa *valai* [PNP. 115], 'to bend or wrap up'.

15. OTa. *nilayam* [CAM. 26:101], 'place'
Skt. *nilaya-*, 'hiding place' [Since the Ait. Br]
Skt. *ni-*, *+lī-*, '(to) hide'

This word can be explained from Ta *nil*, OTa *nilai* [TMP. 226], 'place' OTa *nilam* [KTK. 130:1] 'ground, earth'.

F. B. J. **Kuiper** considers the following Skt. words which occur in OTa. as words of Munda origin.[58]

16. OTa. *palācam* [KCP. 88] 'Bueta Frowdosa-, the *palāśa* leaf'
Skt. *palāśa-*, 'Bueta Frowdosa' [Since the Ait. Br]

17. OTa. *moṇi* [PNP. 21], 'blue sapphire'
Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV]

18. OTa. *mēkalai* [KLT. 96:15] 'upper garment'
Skt. *mēkhalā-*, 'girdle' [Since the AV]

19. OTa. *caṅkili* [CAM. 6:99], 'chain'[59]
MIA. *saṅkhalā-*,
Skt. *sṛṅkhalā-*, 'a chain' [Since the Raghu]

20. OTa. *nūpuram* [KLT. 83:16], 'anklets'
Skt. *nūpura-*, 'anklets' [Since the Epics]

21. OTa. *maṅkalam* [CAM. 6:125], 'beauty'
Skt. *maṅgala-*, 'luck' [Since the Śat.Br]
Skt. *sumaṅgala-*, 'auspicious' [Since the RV]

22. OTa. *karakam* [KLT. 133:4], 'water pot'
Skt. *karaka-*, 'water vessel' [Since Manu and the Epics]

23. OTa. *kamaṇṭalam* [KTK. 156:3], 'an ascetic's water pitcher'
Skt. *kamaṇḍalu-*, 'water jar' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]

F. B. J. **Kuiper** has stated that the following Skt. vocables which occur in OTa are foreign words in Skt.[60]

24. OTa. *vaṇiyaṉ* [ANN. 66:9], *vāṇikaṉ* [CAM. 2:76] *vāṇikar* [CAM. 5:41], 'a merchant'
Skt. *vaṇik-*, (in compounds) 'a merchant' [Since the RV]

25. OTa. *kalom* [PNN. 228:1], 'pot'
MIA. *kalasa-*, 'waterpot'
Skt. *kalaśa-*, 'waterpot' [Since the RV]

26. OTa. *cakaṭam* [PMP. 50], *cākāṭṭam* [PNN. 60:8], *cākāṭam* [PNN. 90:7], *cakaṭu* [PNN. 185:2], 'cart'
Skt. *śakaṭa-*, 'cart' [Since the Chānd. Up]

27. OTa. *picāca-* [KLT. 65:17] 'ghosts'
Skt. *piśāca-*, 'demon, imp' [Since the AV]

28. OTa. *kuṇṭikai* [CAM. 22:31], 'ascetic's water-jar'
Skt. *kuṇḍikā-*, 'a pot' [Since H]
Skt. *kuṇḍa-*, 'a pot' [Since the RV in compounds]

29. OTa. *puṇṇiyam* [PP. 204], 'good deeds'
Skt. *puṇya-*, 'virtuous' [Since the RV]

30. OTa. *pali* [PNP. 183], 'a ball of rice offered to the crow', [PP: 179], 'oblation' [CAM. 5:87], 'human sacrifice'
Skt. *bali-*, 'oblation' [Since the RV]

B. Recording of the IA Loandword from the OTa. Texts.[61]

Only those IA loans which occur in the body of the texts are recorded. The loanwords that occur as the heading of the books or sections such as OTa *kāṭṭu* [CAM], 'a narrative' Skt *gāthā-*, OTa *kāṇṭam* [CAM] 'sections of a book' Skt *kāṇḍa-*, and words which occur in Patikam, Cirappu-p-pāyiram and Veṇpā, are not taken into consideration, because they may be interpolations in the original texts. Similarly, the colophon occurrence of words is not considered.

The first occurrence of the IA loan in OTa is recorded: First the OTa form of the loanword is given. The first number in the parenthesis against the OTa. word denotes the verse, while the subsequent number after the colon denotes the line in which the loanword occurs. The meaning in which the loan word occurs is given within the single inverted commas.

31. OTa. *ulaku* [PNN. 107:4], *ulakam* [PNP. 176]. 'world'
Skt. *lōka-*, 'world' [Since the RV]

32. OTa. *mākam* [MKI. 454], 'sky'
Skt. *mahā-*, 'great' [Since the RV]
+
Skt. *kha-*, 'sky' [Since the RV]

33. OTa. *ātavaṉ* [ANN. 195:19], 'sun'
Skt. *ātapa-*, 'sunshine' [Since the Kaṭh.Up]

34. OTa. *kaṅkai* [PMP. 431], 'the Ganges'
Skt. *gaṅgā-*, 'the Ganges' [Since the RV]

35. OTa. *nākam* [NNV. 117], 'elephant'
Skt. *nāga-*, 'elephant' [Since the Ait.Br]

The constituents of the compounds are explained.

36. OTa. *vaṭamalai* [PNN. 67:7], 'the northern mountain'
OTa. *vaṭa*, 'northern' + OTa. *malai* 'mountain'
Skt. *uttaraparvata-*, 'the northern mountain-, the Himālayas' [Since the R]

C. Recording of the Skt Words

Below the OTa word the first occurrence of Skt or MIA word from which the OTa. has borrowed is given.[62]

37. OTa. *pūmi* [CAM. 6:16], 'earth'
Skt. *bhūmi-*, 'earth' [Since the RV]

38. OTa. *kāyam* [PNN. 20:4], *ākāyam* [PPL. 4:31], 'sky'
Skt. *ākāśa-*, 'sky' [Since the Ait.Br]

39. OTa. *puruvam* [PNP. 26], 'eye-brow'
Skt. *bhrū-*, 'eye-brow' [Since the RV]

40. OTa. *ūci* [PNN. 82:4], 'north'
MIA *ūci-*,
Skt. *udici-*, 'north' [Since the RV]

41. OTa. *pāci* [PNN. 229:9], 'east'
MIA *pāci-*,
Skt. *prāci-*, 'east' [Since the RV]

If the parallel Skt. vocable occurring in late literature (such as the epics) from which the OTa word and its meaning could be derived, occurs in an earlier literature (such as the Rg Veda) then it is also given.

42. OTa. *vāraṇam* [ANN. 172:1], 'elephant'
Skt. *vāraṇa-*, 'elephant' [Since Manu and the Epic]
Skt. *vāraṇa-*, 'wild, dangerous' [Since the RV]

43. OTa. *aṅkam* [ANN. 137:1], 'body'
Skt. *aṅga-*, 'limb of the body' [Since the RV]
Skt. *aṅga-*, 'body' [Since Manu]

44. OTa. *acōkam* [KLT. 57:12], 'Saraca Indica-, the Ashoka'
Pāli *asōka*, 'the tree Jonesia asoca Roxb'
Skt. *aśōka-*, 'the Ashoka tree' [Since the Suśr]
Skt. *aśōka-*, 'without heat' [Since the RV]

45. OTa. *tāram*]PPL. 12:6], 'the Red cedar'
Skt. *dāru-*, 'pinus Devadaru' [Since the Suśr]

Skt. *dāru-*, 'a piece of wood' [Since the RV]

If the earlier form of the Skt word is available then it is also given.

46. OTa. *cimaiyam* [PMP. 429], 'top or peak of the mountain'
Skt. *sīmā-*, 'a boundary, landmark' [Since the Smṛtis]

47. OTa. *kaṇṭikai* [KLT. 96:14], 'necklace'
Skt. *kaṇṭhikā-*, 'necklace' [Since H]
Skt. *kaṇṭha-*,[68] 'neck' [Since the Śat.Br]

48. OTa. *aṅkuli* [CAM. 22:44], 'finger-ring'
Skt. *aṅgulīya-*, 'finger-ring' [Since the R]
Skt. *aṅguli-*, 'finger' [Since the VS]
Skt. *anguri-*, 'finger' [Since the AV]

49. Ota. *tūṇi* [MP. 39], 'quiver'
Skt. *tūṇi-*, 'quiver' [Since the R]
Skt. *tūṇa-*, 'quiver' [Since the Kāt.Śr]

50. OTa. *vētikai* [CAM. 5:148], 'pial'
Skt. *vēdikā-*, 'a seat'; 'railing' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *vēdi-*, 'an altar' [Since the RV]

In regard to recording of the compound, if the elements of the compound occur in earlier literature but the compound occurs late, then the occurrences of the elements are given first, and the compound next.

51. OTa. *kōkulam* [CAM. 17: Uḷvarivāṛttu. 1:4], 'a herd of cows'
Skt. *gō-*, 'cow' [Since the RV]
+
Skt. *kula-*, 'clan, herd' [Since the RV]
Skt. *gokula-*, 'a herd of cows' [Since the Epics]

52. OTa. *māmaṇi* [CAM. 12:49], 'ruby'
Skt. *mahā-*, 'great' [Since the RV]
+
Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV]
Skt. *mahāmaṇi-*, 'a costly gem' [Since the Epics]

53. OTa. *vayiramaṇi* [CAM. 1:48], 'diamond'
Pkt. *vaira-*, 'diamond'
Skt. *vajra-*, 'diamond' [Since the Saḍviṃśa Br]
Skt. *vajramaṇi*, 'diamond' [Since Bhartṛ]

If a vocable occurs for the first time in the MBh., then its occurrence has been verified from the Critical edition of the MBh., published by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, India.

4. DOUBTFUL ITEMS

There are a few vocables in OTa. which in their phonetic shape resemble the Skt words. In some cases the semantic connection is possible, but in others not. Hence all such items are marked as "Doubtful Items".

1. OTa. *yūpam* [PPU. 67:10], 'headless body'
   Skt. *yūpa-*, 'a sacrificial pillar' [Since the RV]

2. OTa. *maṇi* [ANN. 131:9], 'eye-ball'
   Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV]

3. OTa. *cantirakuru* [CAM. 14:195], 'white pearl'
   Skt. *candra-*, 'the color of gold' [Since the RV]

   +

   Skt. *guru-*, 'heavy' [Since the RV]

4. OTa. *cantiropāṇi* [CAM. 6:104], 'a kind of pearl'
   Skt. *candra-*, the color of gold' [Since the RV]

   +

   OTa. *pāṇi* 'variety'

5. OTa. *ari* [PMP. 490], 'gold'
   Skt. *hari-*, 'reddish brown' [Since the RV]

The semantic connection between these words can be explained as in the case of Skt *hēma-*, and *haima-*. The 'color of the object' is used here to denote the 'object' itself.

But it is very difficult to say why this word should be borrowed, when there were native words, like *poṉ*, *kaṟañcu* etc., and words of Skt origin like *svarṇa-*, and *hēma-*, which could have been used.

6. OTa. *matam* [NT. 6:2], *mataṉ* [ANN. 289:14]. 'beauty'
   Skt. *mada-*, 'hilarity' [Since the RV]

7. OTa. *uttarakauttaṉ* [CAM. 15:179], 'name of a king'
   Skt. *uttara-*, 'excellent' [Since the RV]

   +

   Skt. *kaustubha-*, 'name of a celebrated jewel' [Since the Epics]

8. OTa. *kōṭi-k-kaliṅkam* [CAM. 21:32], 'name of a country'
   Skt. *kōṭi-*, [Since the RV]

   +

   Skt. *kaliṅga-*, 'name of a country' [Since the Epics]

9. OTa. *paratakumarar* [CAM. 5:158], 'sons of the merchants'
   Skt. *bharata-*, [Since the RV]

   +

   Skt. *kumāra-*, 'son' [Since the RV]

10. OTa. *pāram* [PNN. 145:4], 'relations'
    Skt. *bhāra-*, 'load' [Since the RV]

11. OTa. *tava-p-paṭivam* [PPL. 5:75], 'oath of penance'
Skt. *tapas-*, 'penance' [Since the RV]

+

Pali. *paṭimā-*, 'likeness'
Skt. *pratimā-*, 'image', 'likeness' [Since the RV]

12. OTa. *valam* [PNN. 19:17]' 'battle-field',
[PNN. 4:1], 'success'
Skt. *bala-*, 'strength' [Since the RV]

13. OTa. *valayam* [CAM. 10:74], 'garden'
Skt. *valaya-*, 'bracelet' [Since the Epics]

5. ACCIDENTAL SIMILARITIES

There are instances which are considered as accidental similarities on the basis of the phonetic nature of those words.

1. OTa. *paṛam* [MKI. 576], *paṛaṉ* [MKI. 529), 'fruit'
Skt. *phala-*, 'fruit' [Since the RV]

For Skt *phala-*, Munda and Dravidian explanations are given.[64]

If OTa *paṛam* were to be a borrowing from Skt *phala-*, then the form in OTa would be *palam*. If Skt has borrowed it from OTa, then it would be *pala-* in Skt. But this is not the case either.

OTa *paṛam* can be explained from OTa *paṛu* 'to ripen', while Skt *phala-* is a native word.

2. OTa. *kaṛutai* [ANN. 343:12], 'donkey'
Skt. *gardabha-*, 'donkey' [Since the RV]

T. **Burrow** and M. B. **Emeneau** have explained Skt *gardabha-*, from the dravidian materials.[65]

If OTa had borrowed it from Skt then we would expect the form in OTa. to be *karttapam* 'donkey', which occurs in the text called the Nīti Veṇpā, belonging to the Medieval Tamil literature. But if, on the other hand, it were to be a borrowing from OTa into Skt then the Skt form of this word should be **kaluta-*, or **galuta-*, or *kaṣuta-*.

The absence of such forms makes one feel that OTa. *kaṟutai* is an inherited Tamil word, and *gardabha-* is a native word to Skt.[66A]

3. OTa. *mayil* [CPP. 165], 'peacock'
   Skt. *mayūra-*, 'a peacock' [Since the VS]

T. Burrow considers Skt *mayūra-* to be a borrowing from the Dravidian family.[66]

Paul Thieme has stated that if it is proved that the suffix *-ūra* is widespread in the primitive Dravidian and it has **mayūra-*, formed of meaningful elements, then T. Burrow's view can be accepted.[67]

If OTa had borrowed Skt *mayūra-*, then its form would be **mayūram* or **mayūrai*. If it were to be a borrowing from OTa into Skt then it would be **mayil-*, or **mayila-*.

Since this is not so the case here, Skt *mayūra-*, and OTa *mayil* are considered to be accidental similarities.[67A]

6. CLASSIFICATION OF THE DATA

The IA loanwords discussed above are classified according to their meanings.

The semantic classification of the loanwords is as follows:

I. Nature

1. OTa. *ulakam* [PNP. 176], *ulaku* [PNN. 170:4], 'world'
   Skt. *lōka-*, 'world' [Since the RV]

2. OTa. *maṇṭilam* [KTK. 300:7], 'world'
   Skt. *maṇḍala-*, 'country' [Since the AV. Pariś]

3. OTa. *maṇṭilam* [PNN. 30:2], 'the space around the sun'
   Skt. (*āditya*) *maṇḍala-*, 'the space around the sun' [Since the Śat.Br]

4. OTa *paruti* [PMP. 2], 'sun'
   Skt. *paridhi-*, 'a halo around the sun or the moon' [Since the Raghuv]
   Skt. *paridhā-*, 'surround, enclose' [Since the RV]

5. OTa. *tārakai* [PPL. 19:19], 'the stars'
   Skt. *tārakā-*, 'the stars' [Since the AV]

6. OTa. *maruttu* [PPL. 4:32], 'the wind'
   Skt. *marut-*, 'the wind' [Since the RV]

7. OTa. *kuñcaram* [PNN. 308:11], 'elephant'
   Skt. *kuñjara-*, 'elephant' [Since Manu and the Epics]

8. OTa. *pacu* [Ai.KN. 271:3], 'cow'
   Skt. *paśu-*, 'animals' [Since the RV]

9. OTa. *makaram* [TMP. 25], 'a shark'
   Skt. *makara-*, 'a shark' [Since the VS]

10. OTa. *paruvam* [CPP. 250], 'season'
    Skt. *parvan-*, 'a period of time' [Since the RV]

II. Body

11. Ota. *aṅkam* [ANN. 137:11], 'body'
    Skt. *aṅga-*, 'body' [Since Manu]
    Skt. *aṅga-*, 'limb of the body' [Since the RV]

12. OTa. *ciram* [PPL. 7:4], 'a head'
    Skt. *śiras-*, 'head' [Since the RV]

13. OTa. *puruvam* [PNP. 26], 'eye-brow'
    Skt. *bhrū-*, 'eye-brow' [Since the RV]

14. OTa. *nayaṉam* [PPL. 9:9], 'eye'
    Skt. *nayana-*, 'eye' [Since the Epics]

15. OTa. *tacai* [PNN. 177:13], 'flesh'
    Pkt. *tacā*, 'skin, bark'
    Skt. *tvac-*, 'skin' [Since the RV]

III. Dress, Sources of Ornaments and Ornaments

16. OTa. *kampalam* [NT. 24:4], 'woolen cloth'
    Skt. *kambala-*, 'woolen cloth' [Since the AV]

17. OTa. *kācu* [TMP. 16], 'precious stone'
    Skt. *kāca-*, 'glass pearls' [Since the Śat.Br]

18. OTa. *tamoṉiyam* [PMP. 332], 'gold'
    Skt. *tapanīya-*, 'gold' [Since the Epics]

19. OTa. *patumam* [CAM. 14.186], 'a kind of ruby'
    Skt. *padma-*, 'one of the nine treasures of Kubera' [Since the R]

20. OTa. *āram* [CPP. 2], 'a string'
    Skt. *hāra-*, 'a string' [Since the MBh]

21. OTa. *tāmam* [CAM. 3:112], 'wreath'
    MIA. *dāma-*, 'rope, garland'
    Skt. *dāman-*, 'fetter' [Since the RV]

IV. Color, Perfume, and Beauty

22. OTa. *vaṇṇam* [PNP. 203], *varuṇam* [CAM. 14:90], 'color'
    MIA. *vaṇṇa-*,
    Skt. *varṇa-*, 'color' [Since the RV]

23. OTa. *arattam* [CAM. 14:86], 'red'
    MIA. *ratta-*, 'red'
    Skt. *rakta-*, 'red' [Since the *Śāṅkh.Gṛ.Sū*]

24. OTa. *cuṇṇam*]PMP. 221], 'powder'
    MIA. *cuṇṇa-*, 'powder'
    Skt. *cūrṇa-*, 'powder' [Since the Śāṅkh.Sr]

25. OTa. *tiru* [PNP. 25], 'beauty'
MIA. *siri*, 'prosperity'
Skt. *śri-*, 'beauty' [Since the RV]

26. OTa. *cōpaṉam* [PPL. 19:56], 'beauty'
Skt. *śōbhana-*, 'beautiful' [Since the Śat.Br]

27. OTa. *matam* [PPL. 10:92], 'musk'
Skt. *mada-*, 'musk' [Since the Suśr]

V. Path, Road, Space and Place

28. OTa. *ottam* [PMP. 39], 'path'
Pkt. *addha-*, 'road'
Skt. *adhvan-*, 'road' [Since the RV]

29. OTa. *vīti* [ANN. 147:9], 'course, or path'
Skt. *vīthī-*, 'course, way' [Since the RV]

30. OTa. *canti* [TMP. 225], *anti* [CAM. 14:213], 'road-junction'
Skt. *sandhi-*, 'conjunction' [Since the Śat.Br]

31. OTa. *tūram* [CAM. 30:181], 'distance'
Skt. *dūra-*, 'far' [Since the RV]

32. OTa. *talai* [CAM. 5:21], 'place'
MIA. *thala-*,
Skt. *sthala-*, 'place' [Since the Kāt. Śr]

33. OTa. *cālai* [PP. 52], 'places' ; *ālai* [PP. 9], 'shed'
MIA. *sālā*, 'shed'
Skt. *śālā-*, 'shed' [Since the AV]

34. OTa. *tēm* [MKM. 86], *tēem* [PNP. 134], *tēyam* [ANN. 383:4], 'country'
Skt. *dēśa-*, 'country' [Since the R]
Skt. *dēśa-*, 'region' [Since the Ait. Br]

35. OTa. *ilaṅkai* [PNN. 379:6], 'name of a country'
Skt. *laṅkā-*, 'name of a country' [Since the Epics]

36. OTa. *pāṭali* [ANN. 265:5], 'name of a country'
Skt. *pāṭali* 'name of a city' [Since the Patañjali]

37. OTa. *maturai* [MKI. 699], 'name of a city in South India'
Skt. *mathurā-*, 'name of a city' [Since the AV. Pariś]

38. OTa. *vāraṇavāci* [KLT. 60:13], 'name of a country'
Skt. *vārāṇasī-*, 'name of a country' [Since the MBh]

VII. King, Reign, Princes and Names of Kings

39. OTa. *arcu* [PNP. 55], *araicu* [PPU. 34:11], *aracar* [PNN. 154:4], *araicar* [CAM. 15:109], *aracaṉ* [KTK. 276:5], *araiyan* [CAM. vāṛttu. 5], 'king'
Skt. *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV]

40. OTa. *iḷavaracu* [CAM. 27:120], 'a young prince'
OTa. *iḷam*, 'young'
+
Skt. *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV]

41. OTa. *aracu* [MKM. 274], 'kingdom' ; [CAM. 13:64], 'reign' ; *araicu* [CAM. 5:161], 'reign'
MIA. *rajja-*, 'kingdom, rule'
Skt. *rājya-*, 'kingdom' [Since the AV]

42. OTa. *taṇṭam* [TKL. 567], 'punishment'
Skt. *daṇḍa-*, 'punishment' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]

43. OTa. *kavuriyar* [PNN. 3:5], *kauriyar* [CAM. 15:2] 'name of the Pandyas'
Skt. *kaurava-*, 'descendant of Kuru' [Since the MBh]

44. OTa. *nantar* [ANN. 265:4], 'the Nandas'
Skt. *nanda-*, 'a king of Pāṭaliputra and the founder of a dynasty' [Since Hiouen-Thsang]

45. OTa. *kantaṉ* [PNN. 380:12], 'name of a chieftain'
Skt. *skanda-*, 'name of a God' [Since the Epics]

Under this heading, the Skt. words, from which the OTa. words can be derived, do not occur as personal names. Such cases are :

46. OTa. *piṭṭaṉ* [PNN. 170:8], 'name of a king'
Skt. *piṣṭa-*, [Since Pāṇini]

47. OTa. *piṇṭaṉ* [ANN. 152:9], 'name of a king'
Skt. *piṇḍa-*, [Since the RV]

48. OTa. *nākaṉ* [PNN. 179:12], 'name of a chieftain'
Skt. *nāga-*, 'elephant' [Since the Ait.Br]

49. OTa. *kayavāku* [CAM. 30:160], 'name of a king of Ceylon'
MIA. *gaya-*, 'elephant'
Skt. *gaja* , 'elephant' [Since the Ṣaḍviṃśa Br]
+
Skt. *bāhu-*, 'arm' [Since the RV]

The compound **gajabāhu-* is not found in Skt.

50. OTa. *aṉuttiraṉ* [CAM. 36:183], 'name of a king'
MIA *anuttara-*, 'unexcelled'
Skt. *anuttama-*, 'having no one higher above'

Franklin **Edgerton** has shown that the word *anuttara-*, 'unexcelled, highest' is quite common in Pāli, in Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit, and in Prakrit. He has stated that Skt. *anuttama-* is formed on the Pāli *anuttara-*.[68]

VIII. The Constituents of Kingdom

51. OTa. *araicukaṭṭil* [CAM. 22:7], 'throne'
Skt. *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV]
+
OTa. *kaṭṭil* 'cot'
This is an instance of hybrid compound.

52. OTa. *ciṉṉam* [CAM. 12:40], 'insignia'
Skt. *cihna-*, 'symbol' [Since the Epics]

53. OTa. *avai* [PNP. 55], 'assembly'
Skt. *sabhā-*, 'assembly' [Since the AV]

54. OTa. *amaiccu* [TKL. 381], *amaiccar* [CAM. 5:130], 'minister'
MIA *amacca-*, 'minister'
Skt. *amātya-*, 'minister' [Since Manu]

55. OTa. *tāṉai* [PNP. 54] *cēṉai* [KLT. 108:1], 'army'
Skt. *sēnā-*, 'army' [Since the RV]

56. OTa. *tūtu* [PNN. 284:2], *tūtū* [Ai.KN. 400:6], *tūtaṉ* [CAM. 8:9], *tūtar* [CAM. 16:190], 'messenger'
Skt. *dūta-*, 'messenger' [Since the RV]

57. OTa. *kañcukaṉ* [CAM. 26:138], *kañcukar* [CAM. 26:166], 'spy'
Skt. *kañcuka-*, 'a spy with armour' [Since the MBh]

58. OTa. *kavi* [CAM. 3:33], 'poet'
Skt. *kavi-*, 'poet' [Since the R]

59. OTa. *kaṇikaiyar* [CAM. 27:106], *kaṇi* [CAM. 28:222], 'astrologer'
Skt. *goṇaka-*, 'astrologer' [Since the VS]

60. OTa. *araṇ* [PP. 79]. *araṇam* [PPU. 17:8], 'fort'
MIA *saraṇa-*, 'shelter, house'
Skt. *śaraṇa-*, 'place of shelter' [Since the RV]

61. OTa. *taṉam* [ANN. 152:7], 'wealth'
Skt. *dhana-*, 'wealth' [Since the RV]

IX. Warfare

62. OTa. *amar* [PMP. 416], *camam* [PP. 238], *camaram* [CAM. 26:238], 'war'
Skt. *samara-*, 'war' [Since the *Śāṅkh. Śr*]

63. OTa. *vīrar* [CAM. 26:76], 'warriors'
Skt. *vīra-*, 'a brave man' [Since the RV]

64. OTa. *āvam* [PNN. 14:8], quiver'
Skt. *cāpa-*, 'a bow' [Since Manu and the Epics]

65. OTa. *tōmaram* [PPU. 54:14], 'a kind of large club'
Skt. *tōmara-*, 'a lance' [Since the Epics]

66. OTa. *palakai* [ANN. 131:12], 'shield'
Skt. *phalaka-*, 'a plank' [Since the Ait.Br]

67. OTa. *entiram* [PNN. 177:5], 'weapon'
Skt. *yantra-*, 'instrument' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *yantra-*, 'any instrument to fasten or restrain' [Since the RV]

68. OTa. *vicayam* [MP. 91], 'success'
Skt. *vijaya-*, 'success' [Since the RV]

X. Society

69. OTa. *varuṇam* [CAM. 6:164], 'caste'
Skt. *varṇa-*, 'social class' [Since the Ait.Br]

70. OTa. *irupiṟappāḷar* [TMP. 182],
irupiṟappār [PPL. 14:27],
'the twice-born, the brahmins'

OTa. *iru* 'two' + OTa. *piṟappāḷar ; piṟappār*,
'those who are born twice or those
who have two births'

Skt. *dvijanman-*, 'the twice-born, the brahmins'
[Since the Smṛtis and the R]

This is an instance of loan translation.

71. OTa. *vētiyar* [PPL. 11:84], 'brahmins'
Skt. *vaidya-*, 'learned' [Since the *Āśv.Gṛh*]

72. OTa. *kōvalar* [PMP. 166], 'cowherds'
Skt. *gōpāla-*, 'protector of the cows' [Since the VS]

73. OTa. *taccaṉ* [PNN. 87:3], *taccar* [PMP. 248],
'carpenter'
Skt. *takṣan-*, 'carpenter' [Since the RV]

74. OTa. *kārukar* [CAM. 5:17], 'weavers'
Skt. *kāruka-*, 'workman' [Since Manu and
the MBh]

75. OTa. *eṭṭi* [CAM. 15:163], 'merchant'
Pkt. *seṭṭhi-*, 'wholesale merchant'
Skt. *śrēṣṭhin-*, 'a distinguished man'
[Since the Ait.Br]

76. OTa. *mātu* [Ai. KN. 264:4],
mātar [Ai.KN.406:1], [KCP. 19],
mātarār [CAM. 1:28], 'women'
Skt. *mātṛ-*, 'mother' [Since the RV]

77. OTa. *turutti* [KLT. 30:15], 'prostitute'
Skt. *dhūrta-*, 'a cheat' [Since Yājñaval and
the Epics]

78. OTa. *calati* [CAM. 9:69], 'prostitutes'
Skt. *chala-*, 'a deceit' [Since Manu and the MBh]

79. OTa. *parattai* [ANN. 256:12],
parattaiyar [PPL. 10:23],
parattaṉ [ANN. 146:9], 'a debauchee'
parattamai [NT. 280:4],
parattaimai [ANN. 336:8], 'profligacy'
Skt. *para-*, 'another' [Since the RV]
+
Skt. *(upa)sthā-*, 'to expose oneself to'
[Since the RV]

XI. Domestic Life

80. OTa. *kuṭumpam* [TKL. 1029], 'family'
Skt. *kuṭumba-*, 'family' [Since the Chānd. Up]

81. OTa. *aramiyam* [MKI. 451], 'terrace of the house'
Skt. *harmya-*, 'place' [Since the RV]

82. OTa. *tūṇ* [PP. 250], 'pillar'
MIA *thūṇā-*, 'pillar'
Skt. *sthūṇā-*, 'pillar' [Since the RV]

83. OTa. *kantu* [PNN. 22:9], 'pillar'
Pali *khandha-*, 'tree-trunk'
Skt. *skandha-*, 'the stem or trunk of a tree'
[Since the Sāṅkh. Gṛh]

84 OTa *ūci* [PNN. 100:4], 'needle'
Skt. *sūci-*, 'needle' [Since the RV]

85. OTa. *ēṇi* [PMP. 245], 'ladder'
Pkt. *sēṇi-*, 'row, collection'
Skt. *śrēṇi-*, 'line or row' [Since the RV]

86. OTa. *mattu* [PNN. 257:4], *mattam* [ANN. 87:1]
mattikai [PPL. 9:46], 'churning-rod'
Skt. *math-*, 'to churn' [Since the RV]

87. OTa. *cāli* [PNP. 246], 'a kind of paddy'
MIA *sāli-*, 'rice'
Skt. *śāli-*, 'any grain of similar character to rice' [Since Manu and the MBh]

88. OTa. *maittuṇaṉ* [CAM. 27:118], 'brother-in-law'
Skt. *maithuna-*, 'related by marriage' [Since Pār. Gṛh]

89. OTa. *maṇṭilam* [KLT. 25:1], 'mirror'
Skt. (*ādarśa*) *maṇḍala-*, 'mirror' [Since the Suśr]

90. OTa. *vatuvai* [MKM. 30], 'bride'
Skt. *vadhū-*, 'bride' [Since the RV]

XII. Economic Life

91. OTa. *paṇiyam* [PP. 164],
paṇṇiyam [NT. 31:9], 'commodities'
Skt. *paṇya-*, 'commodities' [Since the Śat.Br]

92. OTa. *kuru* [PNN. 32:9], 'weighty, heavy'
Skt. *guru-*, 'heavy' [Since the RV]

93. OTa. *ulku* [PMP. 81], 'toll'
Skt. *śulka-*, 'toll' [Since the Āpast]

94. OTa. *āvaṇam* [PP. 158], 'market'
Pkt. *āvaṇa-*, 'market'
Skt. *āpaṇa-*, 'market' [Since the Epics]

95. OTa. *tulām* [PNN. 39:3], 'scale beam'
Skt. *tulā-*, 'a balance' [Since the VS]

96. OTa. *nāvāy* [PMP. 321], *nāvā* [PNN. 66:1], 'boat'
Skt. *nāvā-*, 'ship' [Since the RV]

97. OTa. *nēmi* [CPP. 25:3], 'rims of the wheel', [PNN. 3:4], 'wheel'
Skt. *nēmi-*, 'any circumference or ridge or rim' [Since the RV]

98. OTa. *nukam* [PMP. 62], 'yoke'
Skt. *yuga-*, 'yoke' [Since the RV]

99. OTa. *paruti* [PPU. 46:8], 'wheel'
Skt. *paridhi-*, 'any circumference or circle' [Since the RV]

XIII. Religion

100. OTa. *amarar* [PNN. 55:3], 'the Gods'
Skt. *amara-*, 'the immortals' [Since the Śat.Br]

101. *intirar* [PNN. 182:1], 'Gods' ; *intiraṉ* [PPL. 8:33], 'name of a God'
Skt. *indra-*, 'name of a God' [Since the RV]

102. OTa. *kapilar* [PPL. 337], 'name of Shiva'
Skt. *kapila-*, 'reddish' [Since the RV]

103. OTa. *calatāri* [PPL. 9:6], 'He who bears water, Shiva'
Skt. *jala-*, 'water' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]
+
Skt. *dhārin-*, 'bearing' [Since Manu and the Epics]

The compound **jaladhārin* is not found in Skt.

104. OTa. *purantaraṉ* [PPL. 5:56], 'name of Indra'
Skt. *purandara-*, 'an epithet of Indra' [Since the RV]

105. OTa. *vacciram* [PNN. 241:3], 'the thunderbolt'
Skt. *vajra-*, 'the thunderbolt' [Since the RV]

106. OTa. *yamaṉ* [PPL. 11:8], 'God of death'
Skt. *yama-*, 'the God who presides over the deceased' [Since the RV]

107. OTa. *kāmaṉ* [KLT. 147:47], *kāmar* [KLT. 94:33], 'the God of Love'
Skt. *kāma-*, 'the God of Love' [Since the AV]

108. OTa. *māraṉ* [CAM. 8:6], 'the God of Love'
BHS. *māra-*, 'a mischievous God'

109. OTa. *umai* [TMP. 153], 'name of the Goddess'
Skt. *umā-*, 'name of the Goddess' [Since the Taitt. Ār]

110. OTa. *tiru* [PNN. 179:5], 'the Goddess wealth'
MIA. *siri-*, 'prosperity'
Skt. *śrī-*, 'the Goddess of wealth' [Since the Śat. Br]

111. *civêtaṉ* [CAM. 10:183], 'one whose complexion is white' (Buddha)
śveta-, 'white' [Since the RV]

112. OTa. *ciṉēntiraṉ* [CAM. 10:177], 'one who has conquered senses : Buddha'
Skt. *jitēndriya-*, 'one who has conquered his senses' [Since Manu]

113. OTa. *paṭimam* [ANN. 149:12], *paṭimai* [CAM. 15:158], *paṭivam* [CAM. 11:66], 'idol'
Pāli *paṭimā-*, 'likeness'
Skt. *pratimā-*, 'idol' [Since the RV]

114. OTa. *piṭakai* [MKI. 397], 'a flower-basket'
Skt. *piṭaka-*, 'a basket' [Since the Epics]

115. OTa. *tuti* [Ai. KN. 106:2], 'prayer, praise'
Pāli *thuti-*, 'praise'
Skt. *stuti-*, 'praise' [Since the RV]

116. OTa. *arucci* [PPL. 8:108], 'to worship'
Skt. *arc-*, 'to praise' [Since the RV]

117. OTa. *ārātaṉai* [PPL. 6:11], 'worship, prayer'
Skt. *ārāhanā-*, 'worship' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *ārādh-*, 'to propitiate' [Since the RV]

118. OTa. *pūtam* [PMP. 235], 'demon'
Skt. *bhūta-*, 'demon' [Since the *Āśv.Gṛh*]

119. OTa. *arakkaṉ* [PNN. 378:19],
arakkar [KLT. 38:3], 'demon'
Pkt. *rakkha-*, 'demon'
Skt. *rakṣas-*, 'demon' [Since the RV]

120. OTa. *vāṇaṉ* [MKI. 203], 'name of a demon'
Skt. *bāṇa-*, 'name of a demon' [Since the Epics]

121. OTa. *kañcaṉ* [CAM. 6:46], 'name of a demon king'
Skt. *kaṃsa-*, 'name of a king of Mathurā' [Since the MBh]

122. OTa. *cāvakar* [MKI. 476], 'ascetics'
Pāli *sāvaka-*, 'disciple'
Skt. *śrāvaka-*, 'disciple' [Since the Mālatim]

123. OTa. *cāpam* [CAM. 3:2], 'a curse'
Skt. *śāpa-*, 'a curse' [Since the MBh]

124. OTa. *tavam* [PNP. 91], 'penance'
Skt. *tapas-*, 'penance' [Since the RV]

125. OTa. *āttirai* [KTK. 293:1],
yāttirai [PPL. 19:18], 'journey'
Skt. *yātrā-*, 'journey' [Since the MBh]

126. OTa. *aṅki* [PP. 54], 'fire'
MIA. *aggi-*, 'fire'
Skt. *agni-*, 'fire' [Since the RV]

127. OTa. *āvuti* [PNN. 15:19], 'sacrificial fire'
Skt. *āhuti-*, 'offering to the Gods in the sacrificial fire' [Since the RV]

128. OTa. *mantiram* [PPU. 30:33], 'hymn'
Skt. *mantra-*, 'hymn' [Since the RV]

129. OTa. *avi* [PNN. 377:5], 'oblation'
Skt. *havis-*, 'oblation' [Since the RV]

130. OTa. *ōttiram* [Ai.KN. 301:1] 'oblation'
Skt. *hōtra-*, 'oblation' [Since the RV]

131. OTa. *tāṉam* [TKL. 19], 'gifts'
Skt. *dāna-*, 'gift' [Since the RV]

132. OTa. *palam* [CAM. 15:62], 'the results of good deeds'
Skt. *phala-*, 'result' [Since the RV]

133. OTa. *nirayam* [PNN. 5:6],
niraiyam [ANN. 67:6], 'hell'
Skt. *niraya-*, 'hell' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]

134. OTa. *narakar* [CAM. 28:164], 'those who are in hell'
Skt. *naraka-*, 'hell' [Since the Taitt. Ār]

T. **Burrow** has stated that the root of this word (Skt. *naraka-*,) is found in the Dravidian languages. OTa. *nerukku* 'to press or squeeze' Ka. *naraku, naggu* 'to crush' etc.[69] But this is semantically doubtful.

But Louis **Renou** has related Skt. *naraka-*, with Skt. *nirṛti-*. Moreover, the derivative of Skt. *naraka-*, viz., *nāraka-*, 'hellish' [Since the VS], is available.[70]

135. OTa. *maṅkalam* [TK. Porul. 69:10], 'auspicious'
Skt. *maṅgala-*, 'auspicious' [Since the Śat. Br]

136. OTa. *nimittam* [TK. Porul. 16:2], 'good omen'
Skt. *nimitta-*, 'omen' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]

137. OTa. *pāvi* [TKL. 168], 'a sinner'
Pkt. *pāvin*, 'a sinner'
Skt. *pāpin-*, 'a sinner' [Since the MBh]

138. OTa. *tarumam* [CAM. 10:163], 'righteousness'
Skt. *dharma-*, 'right' [Since the RV]

139. OTa. *pākkiyam* [TKL. 1141], 'good fortune'
Skt. *bhāgya-*, 'good fortune' [Since the Epics]

XIV. Education

140. OTa. *viccai* [KLT. 149:4], *viñcai* [CAM. 15:36], 'learning'

MIA. *vijjā-*, 'knowledge'
Skt. *vidyā-*, 'knowledge' [Since the RV]

141. OTa. *āciriyar* [PP. 170], 'teacher'
Skt. *ācārya-*, 'teacher' [Since the RV]

142. OTa. *curuti* [PPL. 18:52], 'sound of the Vedic hymns'
Skt. *śruti-*, 'the Vedas' [Since the Ait. Br]

143. OTa. *kavitai* [PPL. 6:8], 'poetry'
Skt. *kavitā-*, 'poetry' [Since Bhartṛ]
Skt. *kavi-*, 'a wise man' [Since the RV]

144. OTa. *patam* [KLT. 60:13], 'word'
Skt. *pada-*, 'word' [Since the Ait.Br]

145. OTa. *vācakam* [CAM. 15:58], 'a saying, statement'
Skt. *vācaka-*, 'a statement' [Since Manu and the MBh]

146. OTa. *akaram* [TK. 1:11], 'the letter "a" '
Skt. *akāra-*, 'the letter "a" ' [Since the RV Prati]

147. OTa. *urōkiṇi* [NNV. 163], 'name of the 9th star'
Skt. *rōhiṇī-*, 'name of the 9th star' [Since the TS]

148. OTa. *ātirai* [KLT. 150:20], 'name of the 6th star'
Skt. *ārdrā-*, 'name of the 6th star' [Since the AV]

149. OTa. *makam* [PP. 35], 'name of the 10th star'
Skt. *maghā-*, 'name of the 10th star' [Since the AV]

150. OTa. *uṟkam* [PNN. 41:4], 'a meteor'
Skt. *ulka-*, 'a meteor' [Since the RV]

151. OTa. *tūriyam* [MKI. 460], 'musical instrument'
Skt. *tūrya-*, 'musical instrument' [Since Manu and the MBh]

152. OTa. *nittam* [PPL. 12:43], 'dancing'
Skt. *nṛtta-*, 'dancing' [Since the AV]

153. OTa. *nāṭakam* [PMP. 55], 'drama'
Skt. *nāṭaka-*, 'drama' [Since the R]

154. OTa. *araṅku* [NT. 3:3],
araṅkam [KLT. 79:4], 'theatre'
Skt. *raṅga-*, 'a place of public amusement' [Since the MBh]

XV. Human Emotions

155. OTa. *ācai* [TKL. 266], 'desire, ambition'
MIA. *āsā-*, 'hope, expectation'
Skt. *āśā-*, 'desire' [Since the Smṛtis]

156. OTa. *iccam* [PPL. 7:37], 'desire'
Skt. *icchā-*, 'desire' [Since the Smṛtis]

157. OTa. *kuṇam* [ANN. 379:22],
kuṇaṉ [ANN. 83:14], 'virtues'
Skt. *guṇa-*, 'virtues' [Since Manu]

158. OTa. *nēe* [PNN. 3:4], 'affection'
Pāli *sinēha-*, 'affection, love'
Skt. *snēha-*, 'affection' [Since the Maitr.Up]

159. OTa. *pantam* [CAM. 10:213], 'attachment'
Skt. *bandha-*, 'binding' [Since the RV]

160. OTa. *kōram* [KLT. 96:26], 'horrible'
Skt. *ghōra-*, 'horrible' [Since the TS]

161. OTa. *vēkam* [PNN. 37:2] 'anger'
Skt. *vēga-*, 'violent agitation' (as in the case of earthquake) [Since the AV]

162. OTa. *calam* [PPL. 6:57], 'wickedness'
Skt. *chala-*, 'fraud, deceit' [Since the Epics]

163. OTa. *māṉam* [MKM. 164], 'prestige'
Skt. *māna-*, 'prestige' [Since Manu and the MBh]

164. OTa. *pōkam* [PNN. 8:2], 'enjoyment'
Skt. *bhōga-*, 'enjoyment' [Since the Smṛtis and the MBh]

165. OTa. *mūlam* [PPL. 13:24], 'the three fold qualities - as the basis of life'
Skt. *mūla-*, 'base, origin' [Since the RV]

166. OTa. *ñāṉam* [CAM. 10:194], 'supreme knowledge'
MIA. *ñāṇa-*, 'knowledge'
Skt. *jñāna-*, 'knowledge' [Since the Śāṅkh.Śr]

167. OTa. *māyam* [PNN. 363:9], 'trick'
Skt. *māyā-*, 'trick' [Since the RV]

168. OTa. *tantiram* [CAM. 26:41], 'trick'
Skt. *tantra-*, 'doctrine' [Since the Epics]

XVI. Miscellaneous

169. OTa. *antam* [TK. Kaṟpu. 145:24], *anti* [KLT. 101:24], 'end'
Skt. *anta-*, 'end' [Since the TS]

170. OTa. *antaram* [CAM. 3:143], 'difference'
Skt. *antara-*, 'difference' [Since Kālidāsa]

171. OTa. *aravam* [CPP. 103], 'loud noise'
Skt. *rava-*, 'roar' [Since the RV]

172. OTa. *ākulam* [KLT. 65:27], 'sorrow'
Skt. *ākula-*, 'confusion' [Since the R]

173. OTa. *āṇai* [PP. 170], 'order'
MIA. *āṇā-*, 'order'
Skt. *ājñā-*, 'order' [Since Manu and the R]

174. OTa. *āyuḷ* [PNN. 18:6], 'life'
Skt. *āyuṣ-*, 'life' [Since the RV]

175. OTa. *āyuḷvētar* [CAM. 5:44], 'those who have studied the science of health'
Skt. *āyurvēda-*, 'the science of health or medicine' [Since the VS]

176. OTa. *ilakkam* [PNN. 260:23], 'target'
Pāli *lakkha-*, 'target'
Skt. *lakṣya-*, 'goal' [Since the Epics]

177. OTa. *ilakkaṇam* [TK. Ceyyuḷ], 543:4, 'definition, features' [TK. Coll. 510:4]. 'grammar'
MIA. *lakkhaṇa-*, 'distinguishing mark'

Skt. *lakṣaṇa-*, 'characteristics' [Since the Kāt.Śr.]

178. OTa. *uyyāṉam* [CAM. 14:127], 'garden'
Pāli *uyyāna-*, 'garden'; 'park'
Skt. *udyāna-*, 'park' [Since the Smṛtis and the R]

179. OTa. *kāraṇam* [KLT. 60:12], 'reason, cause'
Skt. *kāraṇa-*, 'cause, reason' [Since the Kā.Śr]

180. OTa. *cīrtti* [PNN. 15:18], 'fame'
Skt. *kīrti-*, 'fame' [Since the AV]

181. OTa. *palam* [MKM. 411], *valam* [MKM. 163], *valaṉ* [PNN. 60:10], *vali* [MP. 61], 'strength'
Skt. *bala-*, 'strength' [Since the RV]

182. OTa. *tāyam* [PNP. 132], 'right of inheritance'
Skt. *dāya-*, 'inheritance' [Since the TS]

183. OTa. *nāmam* [PPL. 15:25], 'name'
Skt. *nāman-*, 'name' [Since the RV]

184. OTa. *paḷiṅku* [KCP. 57], 'crystal', [MKM. 516], 'camphor'
Pāli *phaḷika-*, 'crystal'
Skt. *sphaṭika-*, 'crystal' [Since the RV]

185. OTa. *pākam* [KLT. 80:4], 'portion'
Skt. *bhāga-*, 'portion' [Since the RV]

186. OTa. *pāram* [PNN. 35:32], 'protection'

Skt. *pāla-*, 'protector' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]

187. OTa. *māttiram* [KLT. 47:22], 'only'
Skt. *mātra-*, 'only' [Since the *Śānkh. Śr.*]

188. OTa. *māttirai* [PNN. 376:7], 'limit, duration'
Skt. *mātrā-*, 'duration' [Since the RV]

189. OTa. *yavaṉar* [PMP. 316], 'the Greeks'
Skt. *yavana-*, 'a Greek' [Since the Av. Pariṣ]

190. OTa. *vaci* [PPL. 5:38], 'to live'
Skt. *vas-*, 'to live' [Since the RV]

191. OTa. *vāti* [MKM. 112], 'disputant'
Skt. *vādin-*, 'plaintiff' [Since *Yājñavalkya*]

7. CONCLUSIONS

In the earlier sections the IA loanwords found in OTa. were discussed. In this section, the correspondences of the loanwords and the sementics of the loanwords are treated.

All the IA loanwords occur in OTa. either with the personal endings *-r*, *-ṉār-*, *-ṉ*, or the neuter ending *-m* or *-ṉ* or *-ai*.

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
amara- 'God'	>	...		*amarar* [PNN. 55:3], 'the Gods'
				amaraṉ [CAM. 6:14], 'Indra'
śūra-, 'a valiant man'	>	...		*cūrar* [ANN. 32:7], *cūraṉ* [ANN. 228:9], 'name of a demon'
kapila-, 'name of a sage'	>	...		*kapilaṉ* [KLT. 94:34], 'name of a sage'
śyāma-, 'black or dark-blue'	>	*sāma-*, 'black or dark-blue'	>	*cāmaṉār* [KLT. 94:34], 'epical character'
kanyā-, 'maiden'	>	Pkt. *kaṇṇā*,	>	*kaṉṉiyar* [PPL. 11:81], 'spinsters'

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
kanyakā-, 'maiden'	>	Pkt.*kaṇṇagā*,	>	*kaṇṇaki* [CAM. 1:29], 'a feminine name'
bhūta-, 'demon'	>	...		*pūtam* [PMP. 235], 'demon'
kamala-. 'lotus'	>	...		*kamalam* [PPL. 2:14], 'lotus'
haṃsa-, 'swan'	>	...		*aṉṉam* [MKI. 386], 'swan'
chid-, 'to destroy'	>	...		*citai* [PMP. 208], 'to destroy'
khala-. 'threshing floor'	>	...		*kaḷaṉ* [TKL. 730], 'assembly'
manas-, 'mind'	>	...		*maṇaṉ* [TMP. 90], 'mind'

In some cases when these endings occur, the final vowel of the loanword becomes the medial one with a change.

vadhū-, 'bride'	>	...		*vatuvai* [TK, Kaṟpu. 170:1], 'bride'

A. Phonology

1. Vowels

The general tendency of the vowels of the loanwords found in OTa. is that:-

(1) Initially all the vowels do not undergo any change (exceptions are Skt. *ākāśa*-, 'sky' > OTa. *kāyam* [PNN. 20:4], 'sky' and Skt. *urvaśi*-, > OTa. *uruppaci* [CAM. 6:21], 'name of a damsel of Indra's court'.

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
aṅga-, 'body'	>	...		*aṅkam* [ANN. 137:11], 'body'
akrūra-, 'name of Krishna's uncle'	>	...		*akkuraṉ* [PPL. 14:7], 'name of a sage'
agni-, 'fire'	>	*aggi* 'fire'	>	*aṅki*[71] [PP. 54], 'fire'
aṅkuśa-, 'a hook' (especially an elephant driver's hook)	>	Pāli *aṅkusa*-, 'hook, elephant's rod'	>	*aṅkucam* [TMP. 110], 'hook'
ahalyā , 'name of the wife of Gautama'	>	...		*akalikai* [PPL. 19:50], 'name of the wife of Gautama'
asura-, 'demon'	>	...		*avuṇar* [TMP. 59], *acuran* [CAM. 12:114], 'demon'
ati-, 'excess'	>	...		*ati* [TKL. 636], 'excess'

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
atiśaya-, 'eminence'	>	...		*aticayam* [CAM. 10:162], 'surprise'
adhika-, 'excellent'	>	...		*atikaṉ* [CPP. 103], 'name of a king'
aja-, 'name of Indra	>	Pkt. *aya-*, 'goat'	>	*ayirāṇi* [CAM. 6:63], 'Indra's wife'
rājñī-, queen'	>	Pkt. *rāṇī-*, 'queen'		
adhikāra-, 'a paragraph or section'	>	...		*atikāram* [TK. ceyyuḷ. 656:2], 'section'
ākāsa-, 'sky'	>	...		*ākāyam* [PPL. 4:31], 'sky'
ācāra-, 'good conduct'	>	...		*ācāram* [TKL. 1075], 'good conduct'
ācārya-, 'teacher, a spiritual guide'	>	...		*ācāṉ* [PPL. 2:61], 'the priest'
ādi-, 'at first'	>	...		*āti* [TK. ceyyuḷ. 344:1], 'initially first'
(BHS) *ājivaka-*, 'a religious mendicant'	>	...		*ācivakar [CAM. 27:99], 'a sect among the Buddhists'*

āṣāḍha-, 'the month June-July'	>	Pkt. *āsāḍha*	>	*āṭi* [CAM. 23:133], 'name of a Tamil month'
ārdrā-, 'the fourth or sixth star or lunar mansion'	>	...		*ātirai* [KLT. 150:20], 'name of the sixth star'
āśā-, 'wish, expectation'	>	*āsā*, 'hope, expectation'	>	*ācai* [TKL. 266], 'desire, ambition'
iṣṭa-, 'sought, beloved'+ *siddhi-*, 'accomplishment'	>	*iṭṭha-*, 'agreeable'	>	*iṭṭacitti* [CAM. 11:95], 'name of a tank' (which fulfills one's desires)
indra-, 'name of a God'+ BSH. *vihāra-*, 'a monastery or temple	>	...		*intiravikāram* [CAM. 10:14], 'the abode of Indra'
īśa-, 'lord'	>	...		*īcaṉ* [CAM. 10:186], 'the Lord'
ujjayinī-, 'name of a city	>	...		*uñcai* [CAM. 6:29], 'name of a country'

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
udaya-, 'a personal name	>	...		*utiyaṉ* [NT. 113:9], 'name of a king'
indra-, 'name of a God'	>	...		*intiraṉ* [Ai.KN. 62.1], 'the God of Love'
uttara-, 'northern'	>	...		*uttaram* [CAM. 26:179], 'northern region'
				uttaraṉ [CAM. 26:182], 'name of a king'
uttarakuru-, 'one of the nine divisions of the world	>	...		*uttarakuru* [CAM. 2:10], 'one of the worlds of pleasures'
uttarīya-, 'upper or outer garment'	>	...		*uttariyam* [KLT. 96:13], 'reins of the horses'
uttara-, 'upper, higher' + *phalaka-*, 'plank'	>	...		*uttara-p-palakai* [CAM. 3:103], 'the cross-beam placed on the pillars of the stage'
udyāna-, 'garden'	>	Pāli. *uyyāna-*, 'garden'	>	*uyyāṉam* [CAM. 14:127], 'garden'

upamā-, 'comparison'	>	Pkt. *uvamā*	>	*uvamai* [TK. uvamai. 272:2], 'comparison'
				uvamam [MKI. 516],
ēka-, 'chief, preeminent'	>	...		*ēkaṉ* [NT. 296:5], 'name of a chieftain'

(2) Medially the IA *-i-* and MIA *-i-* are replaced by *-e-* in the initial syllable of the loanword in OTa.

dakṣiṇa-, 'southern'	>	*dakkhiṇa-*, 'southern'	>	*tekkaṇam* [CAM. 14:81], 'the southern region'
nidhi-, 'treasure'	>	...		*neti* [NT. 16:8], 'wealth, treasure'

(3) Medially the IA *-a-* when followed by the labial nasal (*m*), or by the palatal stop (*j*), or between the semi-vowels is replaced by *-ai-* in OTa.

sīmā-, 'boundary, landmark'	>	...		*cimaiyam* [PMP. 429], 'peak of the mountain'
				amaiyam [MKI. 373], 'time'
samaya-, 'time'	>	...		*araicu* [PPU. 34:11], 'king'
rājan-, 'king'	>	...		

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
malaya-, 'mountain'	>	...		*malaiyam* [CAM. 11:42], 'mountain'

(4) Medially the IA *-a-* corresponds to OTa. *-ā-*.

kāṣṭha-, 'piece of wood'	>	*kaṭṭha-*, 'wood'	>	*kāṭṭam* [CAM. 22:31], 'small pieces of wood'
kārttika-, 'name of a month'	>	...		*kārttikai* [CAM. 23:104], 'name of a lady'
jāti-, 'kind, species'	>	...		*cāti* [TK. ceyyuḷ. 588:1], 'group, variety'
sārtha-, 'caravan'	>	*sattha-*, 'caravan'	>	*cāttu* [KTK. 390:3], 'caravan'
dāruka-, 'pinus Devadāru	>	...		*tārukaṉ* [CAM. 20:39], name of a demon'
dānava-, 'a class of demons'	>	...		*tāṉavar* [CAM. 26:78], 'demons'
nāgarika-, 'civic'	>	...		*nākarikam* [TKL. 580], 'friendly regard'

bhārati-, 'name of a deity'	>	...		*pārati* [CAM. 6:45], 'name of a deity'
mārga-, way, path'	>	...		*mārkkam* [PPL. 9:51], 'path'
vāsuki-, 'name of a serpent king'	>	...		*vācuki* [CAM. 17. Munnilai-p-Paraval. 1:11], 'name of a serpent'

(5) Medially the IA *-i-* corresponds to the OTa. *-i-*.

tṛpti-, 'satisfaction'	>	*titti* 'satisfaction'	>	*tittaṉ* [PNN. 80:6], 'name of a king'
adhika-, 'superior'	>	...		*atikaṉ* [CPP. 103], 'name of a king'
adhi-, 'from above' + *pati-*, 'ruler'	>	...		*atipati* [CAM. 22:36], 'Lord, Master'
ādi-, 'at first' + *bhagavān-*, 'divine'	>	...		*ātipakavaṉ* [TKL. 1], 'the Ancient or First God'
śikhara-, 'point, peck'	>	...		*cikaram* [ANN. 181:21], 'top of a fort'

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
śikhaṇḍa-, 'crown or sides of the head'	>	...		*cikaṛikai* [KLT. 54:6], 'tuft of hair on the crown of the head'
śikhā-, 'crest'	>	...		*cikai* [PPL. 9:64], 'crest of the peacock'
siṃha-, *pur-*, 'a name of a town'	>	...		*ciṅkapuram* [CAM. 23:140], 'name of a country'
citta-, 'mind'	>	...		*cittam* [PPL. 20:47], 'mind'
diti-. 'name of a deity'	>	...		*titi* [PPL. 3:6], 'the demons'
tilaka-, 'a mark on the forehead'	>	...		*tilakam* [TMP. 24], 'mark of the saffron powder on the forehead'
BHS. *nirgrantha-*, 'a religious mendicant wandering naked'	>	...		*nikkantar [CAM. 9:13], 'the Lord Arhat'*

nitya-, 'always'	>	Pāli. *nicca-*, 'constant'	>	*niccam* [PNN. 360:13], 'always'
nidhi-, 'treasure'	>	...		*niti* [MKI. 203], 'wealth'
bhikṣā-, 'alms'	>	Pkt. *bhicchā-*, 'alms'	>	*piccai* [NT. 300:11], 'alms'
bila-, 'cave'	>	...		*pilam* [CAM. 11:92], 'cave'
mithuna-, 'the sign of the Zodiac'	>	...		*mitu̲nam* [PPL. 11:6], 'the sign of the Zodiac Gemini'
citra-, 'name of a king'	>	...		*cittira̲n* [CAM. 26:183]. 'name of a king'
vidyādhara-, 'a kind of supernatural being + *vīra-*, 'hero'	>	*vijjā-*, 'knowledge'	>	*viñcaivira̲n* [CAM. 6:4], 'a celestial warrior'
vindhya-, 'name of a hill'	>	*viṃjha-*,	>	*viñcam* [CAM. 6:29], 'name of the Vindhya mountain'

(6) Medially the IA *-i-* is replaced by the OTa. *-i-*.

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
sītā-, 'name of a woman'	>	...		*citai* [PNN. 378:18], 'name of the wife of Rama'
tīrtha-, 'bathing place'	>	...		*tirttam* [CAM. 22:27], 'river'
tīra-, 'shore, bank'	>	...		*tiram* [PPL. 22:35], 'river-banks'
nīlagiri-, 'name of a mountain'	>	...		*nīlakiri* [CAM. 26:85], 'name of a mountain'
nīlamēgha-, 'dark cloud'	>	...		*nīlamēkam* [CAM. 11:35], 'dark cloud'
pīṭhikā-, 'stool, bench'	>	...		*pīṭikai* [CAM. 27:156], 'throne'
vīṇā-, 'lute'	>	...		*vīṇai* [CAM. 6:18], 'a lute'
vīrapatnī-, 'the wife of a hero'	>	...		*vīrapattiṉi* [CAM. 22:155], 'the lady (Kannaki) celebrated for her militant chastity'

(7) The medial IA *-u-* is represented by *-u-*.

kapilapura-, 'name of a town'	>	...		*kapilapuram* [CAM. 23:141], 'name of a country'
karuṇā-, 'pity, compassion'	>	...		*karuṇai* [CAM. 15:53], 'mercy'
kuñjara-, 'elephant'	>	...		*kuñcaram* [PNN. 308:11], 'elephant'
catuṣka-, 'consisting of four'	>	Pāli. *catukka-*, 'junction of four roads'	>	*catukkam* [TMP. 225], 'junction of roads'
sundara-, 'beautiful'	>	...		*cuntaram* [CAM 4:42], 'beauty'
puṃgava-, 'bull'	>	...		*puṅkavam* [PPL. 8:2], 'bull'
bhuja-, 'arm'	>	Pkt. *bhua-*, 'arm, hand'	>	*puyam* [CAM. 26:66], 'arms'
muktāhāra-, 'string of pearls'	>	Pāli. *muttāhāra-*, 'string of pearls'	>	*muttāram* [PPL. 21:61], 'a string of pearls'

Skt.		MIA		OTa.
muni-, 'sage'	>	...		*muṉivar* [TMP. 137], *muṉivaṉ* [PPL. 11:11], *muṉi* [CAM. 16:76], 'sage'

8. Medially the IA *-ū-* corresponds to *-ū-* in OTa.

sūrya-, 'sun' + *kuṇḍa-*, 'water-pot'	>	...		*cūriyakuṇṭam* [CAM. 9:59], 'name of a tank'
śūlin-, 'name of Shiva'	>	...		*cūli* [CAM. 12:68], 'Shiva, as holding the trident'
sthūṇā-, 'post, pillar'	>	*thūṇā-*, 'post, pillar'	>	*tūṇ* [PP. 250], 'pillar', *tūṇam* [PNN. 400:19], 'the sacrificial pillar'
nūpura-, 'an anklet'	>	...		*nūpuram* [KLT. 83:16], 'anklets'
bhūta-, 'demon' + *catuṣka-*, 'consisting of four'	>	Pāli. *catukka-*, 'junction of four roads'	>	*pūtacatukkam* [CAM. 5:134], 'the intersection of roads guarded by the demons'

pūrṇakumbha-, 'a jar full of water'	>	...	*pūraṇakumpam* [CAM. 5:153], 'a pot filled with water'
yūpa-, 'a sacrificial post or stake'	>	...	*yūpam* [PNN. 15:21], 'sacrificial pillar'
jātarūpa-, 'gold'	>	...	*cātarūpam* [CAM. 14:201], 'a kind of gold'
sūta-, 'a bard'	>	...	*cūtar* [CAM. 5:48], 'professional minstrels'
śūla-, 'spear'	>	...	*cūlam* [CAM. 11:73], 'spear'
dhūpa-, 'incense'	>	...	*tūpam* [CAM. 20:18], 'incense'
sūtra-, 'aphorism'	>	...	*cūttiram* [TK. ceyyu/. 470:1], 'aphorism'
pūjana-, 'worship'	>	...	*pūcaṉai* [TKL. 18], 'worship'
śūra-, 'warrior'	>	...	*cūrar* [KTK. 53:7], 'warriors'
dūra-, 'distance'	>	...	*tūram* [CAM. 30:181], 'distance'
mūla-, 'basis'	>	...	*mūlam* [PPL. 13:24], 'the threefold qualities as the basis of life'

(9) Medially the IA *-ṛ-* is replaced either by *-i-* or by *-ir-* or by *-iṛ-* or by *-u-* or by *-iru-* in OTa.

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
vṛṣa-, 'bull'	>	...		*viṛai* [PMP. 143], 'bull'
amṛta-, 'nectar'	>	...		*amirtam* [PPL. 2:69], *amiṛtu* [MKI. 532], 'nectar'
amṛta-, 'nectar'	>	Pāli. *amata-*, 'nectar'	>	*amutu* [PNN. 399:21], 'nectar'
vṛddha- 'goat' + *gōpāla-*, 'a king'	>	...		*viruttakōpalaṉ* [CAM. 15:94], 'the great protector'

(10) Medially the IA *-ē-* corresponds to *-ē-* in OTa.

nēmi-, 'any circumference or ridge or rim'	>	...		*nēmi* [PNN. 58:15], 'the disc of Vishnu'
śēṣa-, 'remainder'	>	*sēsa-*, 'remainder'	>	*cēṭam* [CAM. 26:62], 'remainder of food offered to God'

(11) Medially the IA *-ai-* corresponds to *-ai-* in OTa.

vaitālika-, 'a bard'	>	...		*vaitāḷikar* [CAM. 15:2], 'bards'

(12) The medial IA *-ō-* corresponds to OTa. *-ō-*.

gōṣṭhī-, 'assembly'	>	Pkt. *gōṭṭhi-*, 'assembly'	>	*kōṭṭi* [CAM. 16.64], *kōṭṭam* [KLT. 94:23], 'crowd, group'
śōka-, 'pain, trouble'	>	...		*cō* [TKL. 127], 'agony'
sōma-, the juice of the soma plant' + *kuṇḍa-*, 'well, spring of water	>	...		*cōmakuṇṭam* [CAM. 9:59], name of a tank'
tōraṇa-, 'festooned decorations over doorways'	>	...		*tōraṇam* [CAM. 5:104], 'festooned decoration'
tōmara-, 'a lance'	>	...		*tōmaram* [PPu. 54:14], 'a wooden club'
kauśika-, 'name of a teacher' + *maṇi-*, 'gem'	>	Pāli. *kōsika-*, 'owl'	>	*kōcikamaṇi* [CAM. 13:56], 'name of a brahmin'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
drōṇi-, 'wooden trough or tub'	>	*dōṇi-*, 'wooden trough or tub'	>	*tōṇi* [ANN. 50:1], 'boat'
BHS. *bōdhi-*, 'the tree of wisdom under which a man becomes a Buddha'	>	...		*pōti* [CAM. 10:11], 'name of a tree under which Buddha began to meditate'
mōdaka-, 'sweetmeat'	>	...		*mōtakam* [MKI. 626], 'cakes'
yōga-,	>	...		*yōkam* [CAM. 14:170], 'waist-band'

(13) Medially the IA *-au-* corresponds to either *-au-* or *-avu-* in OTa.

kaurava-, 'relating to the Kurus'	>	...		*kauravar* [CAM. 15:2], *kavuriyar* [PNN. 3:5], 'name of the Pandyas'
gauri-, 'Shiva's wife'	>	...		*kavuri* [CAM. 12:67], 'name of the Goddess Durga'

gautama-, 'name of a sage'	>	...		*kavutaman* [PPL. 19:51], 'name of a sage'
kauśika-, 'name of a teacher'	>	...		*kaucikan* [CAM. 13:47], 'name of a brahmin'

(14) The final *-a* of the loanword is replaced by *-ai* in OTa.

(exception: Skt. *vṛtta-*, 'round', MIA *vaṭṭa* OTa. *vaṭṭā* [KLT. 94:27], 'bowl')

nārika, 'woman'	>	...		*nārikai* [PPL. 12:56], 'ladies'
ārya-, 'noble, respectable'	>	Pāli. *ayya-*, 'worthy'	>	*aiyai* [CAM. 11:216], 'name of a Goddess'
śāṭa-, 'a strip of cloth'	>	Pāli. *sāṭa-*, 'cloth, garment'	>	*āṭai* [CAM. 28:63], 'dress'
piṭaka-, 'a basket'	>	...		*piṭakai* [MKI. 397], 'a flower-basket'
yōjana-, 'a particular measure of distance'	>	...		*ōcaṉai* [PPL. 12:25], *yōcaṉai* [CAM. 25:15], 'a linear measure'

OR it is replaced by the morpheme *-u*.

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
akṣa-, 'axle'	>	...		*accu* [PNN. 90:6], 'axle'
rūpa-, 'form, shape'	>	Pkt. *rūva-*, 'beauty'	>	*uruvu* [MKI. 632], 'body'
skandha-, 'trunk of tree'	>	Pāli. *khandha-*, 'tree-trunk'	>	*kantu* [PNN. 22:9], 'pillar'
śulka-, 'toll'	>	...		*ulku* [PMP. 81], 'toll'
sphaṭika-, 'crystal'	>	Pāli. *phaḷika-*, 'crystal'	>	*paḷiṅku* [KP. 57], 'crystal'
śakaṭa-, 'the five stars forming the asterism Rohiṇi compared to a cart'	>	...		*cakaṭu* [CAM. 1:50], 'a cart-sign of the star Rohini'
dyūta-, 'gambling'	>	Pāli. *jūta-*, 'gambling'	>	*cūtu*[72] *[TKL. 938], 'gambling'*

raṅga-, 'playhouse. stage'	>	...		*araṅku* [NT. 3], 'theatre'

(15) The final *-ā* of the loanwords is replaced by *-ai* in OTa.

ājñā-, 'command'	>	*āṇā* 'command'	>	*āṇai* [PP. 170], 'order'
yātrā-, 'going on a pilgrimage'	>	...		*yāttirai* [PPL. 19:18], *āttirai* [KTK. 293:1], 'pilgrimage'
rēkhā-, 'a scratch or line'	>	...		*ēkai* [CAM. 14:181], 'a flaw in diamond'
gaṅgā-, 'the river Ganges'	>	...		*kaṅkai* [PMP. 431], 'the river Ganges'
sēnā-, 'army'	>	...		*cēṉai* [KLT. 108:1], 'army'
gaṇikā-, 'courtezan'	>	...		*kaṇikai* [PPL. 12.56], 'prostitute'
mātrā-, 'musical unit of time	>	...		*māttirai* [TK. Ceyyuḷ 310:1], 'a feature of poetry'
mallikā-, 'jasmine flower'	>	...		*mallikai* [PPL. 12:77], 'jasmine flower'

(16) The final *-i* of the loanwords is replaced by *-i* in OTa.

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
ati-, 'excessive'	>	...		*ati* [TKL. 636], 'excess'
sandhi-, 'twilight'	>	...		*anti* [PNP. 46], 'time' [PMP. 413], 'evening' [PNN. 34:8], 'twilight'
kavi-, 'poet'	>	...		*kavi* [CAM. 3:33], 'poet'
para-, 'supreme' + *gati-*, 'state or condition'	>	...		*parakati* [CAM. 15:85], 'supreme status'
maṇi-, 'gem'	>	...		*maṇi* [PNP. 201], 'gem'

(17) The final *-i* of the loanword is replaced by *-i* in OTa.

amarī-, 'a Goddess'	>	...		*amari* [CAM. 12:67], 'name of a Goddess'
aja-, 'name of Indra'; 'ram' + *rājñī-*, 'queen'	>	Pkt. *aya-*, 'goat' + Pkt. *rāṇi*, 'queen'	>	*ayirāṇi [CAM. 6:63], 'name of Indra's wife'*

udīcī-, 'north'	>	*ūci-*, 'north'	>	*ūci* [PNN. 82:4], 'north'
sūcī-, 'any sharp pointed instrument'	>	...		*ūci* [CAM. 15:213], 'spike put up to protect the gates and walls'
dēvī-, 'queen'	>	...		*tēvi* [CAM. 16:111], 'queen'
nēmi-, 'any circumference or rim or edge'	>	...		*nēmi* [CAM. 15:1], 'the wheel of sovereignty'
nīlī-, 'name of the wife of Ajamīḍha'	>	...		*nīli* [CAM. 12:68], 'the Goddess Durga'

(18) The final *-u* of the loanword is represented by *-u* in OTa.

guru-, 'heavy'	>	...	*kuru* [PNN. 32:9], 'heavy'
madhu-, 'anything sweet'	>	...	*matu* [PPL. 17:5], 'honey'
hētu-, 'cause'	>	...	*ētu* [KLT. 122:3], 'cause'
paśu-, 'cattle'	>	...	*pacu* [Ai. KN. 271:3], 'cow'

(19) The final $-\bar{u}$ of the loanword is replaced by $-u$ in OTa.

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
svayambhū-, 'self-existing'	>	**sayambhū*[73]	>	*cayampu* [CAM. 10:186], 'the Self-Existant, Arhat'

(20) The final $-\bar{o}$ of the loanword corresponds to $-\bar{o}$ in OTa.

gō-, 'an ox'	>	...		*kṓ* [KḶT. 103:33], 'a buffalo'

The following chart shows the sporadic occurrence of the vowel correspondences of the loanwords in OTa.[74]

Position		Skt.	MIA.	OTa.
I. Initial	(i)	$\bar{a}$-	—	ϕ-
	(ii)	u-	u-	0-
	(iii)	$\bar{u}$-	—	u-
II. Medial	(i)	-a-	-ai-	-$\bar{a}$-, -i-, -u-
	(ii)	-$\bar{a}$-	—	-a-
	(iii)	-i-	-i-	-u-, -e-
	(iv)	-$\bar{i}$-	—	-i-
	(v)	-u-	—	-$\bar{o}$-, -i-
	(vi)	-$\bar{u}$-	—	-a-, -u-, ; -$\bar{o}$-
	(vii)	-$\bar{e}$-	—	-$\bar{a}$-, -ey-
	(viii)	-ai-	-$\bar{e}$-	-a-, -i-,[75] -$\bar{e}$-, -ey-, -ayi-
	(ix)	-ay-	—	-aiy-
	(x)	-aya-	—	-$\bar{e}$-
	(xi)	-$\bar{o}$-	—	-a-
III. Final	(i)	-a-	—	-$\bar{a}$, -i, -e, -ϕ
	(ii)	-$\bar{a}$-	—	-i, -u
	(iii)	-$\bar{i}$	—	-u
	(iv)	-$\bar{u}$	—	-u

Examples for the above correspondences are as follows:

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
I. Initial					
(i)	*ākāśa-*, 'sky'	>	...		*kāyam* [PNN. 20:4], 'sky'
(ii)	*uṣṭra-*, 'camel'	>	Pāli. *oṭṭha*, 'a particular domestic animal'	>	*oṭṭakam* [CPP. 164], 'camel'
(iii)	*urvaśī-*, 'name of an Apsaras'	>	...		*uruppaci* [CAM. 6:21], 'name of a damsel of Indra's court'
II. Medial					
(i)	*śakaṭa-*, 'cart'	>	...		*cākāṭu* [PNN. 185:2], 'cart'
	vaṇik-, (in compounds for vaṇij-) 'merchant'	>	...		*vāṇikar [CAM. 5:41], vāṇikaṉ [CAM. 2:76], 'merchant'*

	maṇḍala-, 'a halo around the sun or moon; globe'	>	...		*maṇṭilam* [KTK. 300:7], 'world' [PNN. 30:2], 'the space around the sun'
	ghaṭa-, 'water-jar'	>	...		*kuṭam* [PMP. 382], 'water-pot'
	graha-, 'planet'	>	...		*kārukam* [CAM. 26:25], 'planets'
	prahlāda-, 'name of a pious Daitya'	>	...		*piruṅkalātaṉ* [PPL. 4:12], 'name of a pious person'
(ii)	*kumārī-*, 'name of a river' (Harsha carita)	>	...		*kumari* [PNN. 67:6], 'name of a river'
	tāmbūla-, 'betel-leaf'	>	...		*tampalam* [KLT. 65:13], 'betel-leaf'
(iii)	*paridhi-*, 'enclosure, fence'	>	...		*paruti* [PPU. 46:8], 'wheel', [PMP. 2], 'sun'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	mlēccha-, 'non-Aryan'	>	Pkt. *milicca*, 'barbarian'	>	*milēccar* [MP. 66], 'foreigner'
(iv)	*uttarīya-*, 'an upper garment'	>	...		*uttariyam* [KLT. 96:13], 'reins of the horses'
(v)	*mudrā-*, 'ring'	>	...		*mōtiram* [KLT. 84:23], 'ring'
	mānuṣa-, 'human'	>	...		*māṉiṭar* [CAM. 10:225], 'people'
(vi)	*tāmbūla-*, 'betel-leaf'	>	...		*tampalam* [KLT. 65:13], 'betel-leaf'
	akrūra-, 'name of Kṛishṇa's uncle'	>	...		*akkuraṉ* [PPU. 14:7], 'name of a sage'
(vii)	*sēnā-*, 'army'	>	...		*tāṉai* [PNP. 54], 'army'

	kuladēva, 'the family deity'	>	...		*kulateyvam* [CAM. 15:37], 'the family deity'
(viii)	—		*kuminam*, 'fish-net'	>	*kumaṇaṉ*[76] [PNN. 158:26], 'name of a chieftain'
	caitra-, 'name of the second spring month'	>	...		*cittirai* [CAM. 5:64], 'the first month of the Tamil year'
	daivṇa-, 'divine'	>	...		*teyvam* [TMP. 23]. 'the Goddess of wealth' [TMP. 160], 'God', [TMP. 287], 'Divinity'
	vaidya-, 'learned'	>	...		*vētiyar* [PPL. 11:84], 'a brahmin'
	vaitālika-, 'bard'	>	Pkt. *vētāḷika*, 'bard'	>	*vêtāḷikar* [CAM. 5:48], 'bards'
	vajra-, 'diamond'	>	*vaira*,	>	*vayiram* [PNN. 365:4], 'diamond'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
(ix)	*ārya-*, 'noble, respectable'	>	Pāli. *ayya*, 'worthy' ; 'gentleman'	>	*aiyaṉ* [KLT. 107:35], 'brother' *aiya* [NT. 266:7], 'husband'
(x)	*jayanta-*, 'a personal name'	>	...		*cēntaṉ* [KTK. 258:4], 'name of a cheiftain'
(xi)	*lōka-*, 'world'	>	.....		*ulakam* [PNP. 176], *ulaku* [PNN. 107:4], 'world'
(xii)	*tūrya-*, 'a musical instrument'	>	...		*tōriyam* [CAM. 3:134], 'instrumental music'

III. Final

(i)	*rāiāśva-*, 'a powerful stallion'	>	...		*aracuvā [CAM. 3:124], 'a powerful stallion'*

	kuṭhāra-, 'axe'	>	...		*kuṭāri* [PPL. 5:34], 'axe'
	śaṃkarī-, 'the wife of Shiva'	>	...		*caṅkari* [CAM. 12:154], 'the Goddess Durga'
	vṛtta-, 'round, circular'	>	*vaṭṭa-*, 'round, circle'	>	*vaṭṭi* [MKM. 152], 'bracelet'
	snēha-, 'love'	>	Pkt. *sinēha*, 'love' 'affection'	>	*nēe* [PNN. 3:4], 'affection'
	samara-, 'war'	>	...		*amar* [ANN. 119:14], 'battle-field'
(ii)	*ayōdhyā-*, 'name of a country'	>	...		*ayōtti* [CAM. 13:65], 'name of a country'
	vi-, + *dhā-*, 'to create'	>	...		*viti* [CAM. 2:12], '(to) construct'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
(iii)	*śrī-*, 'Goddess of wealth'	>	*sirī* 'prosperity'	>	*tiru* [PNP. 25], 'beauty' [PNN. 75:12], 'wealth' [PNN. 179:5], 'the Goddess of wealth' [PPL. 11:30], the Goddess of earth'
	śrī-, 'welfare, riches'	>	*sirī* 'prosperity'	>	*tiru* [PPL. 18:48], 'Indra' [CAM. 10:239], 'an honorable prefix'
(iv)	*mātṛ-*, 'mother'	>	Pāli. *mātu* 'mother'	>	*mātu* [Ai. KN. 264:64], 'mother'

The chart given below shows the correspondences of the consonants of the loanwords in OTa.

	Skt.	MIA.	OTa.		
			Initial	*Medial*	*Final*
(i)	*k*	*k*	*k*, *c*	*k*, *ṅk*	—
(ii)	*kh*		*k*	*k*	—
(iii)	*g*		*k*	*k*, *y* *ṅ*	—
(iv)	*gh*		*k*	*k*	—
(v)	*ṅ*		—	*ṅ*	—
(vi)	*c*		*c*, *ɸ*	*c*, *y*	—
(vii)	*ch*		*c*, *ɸ*	*c*	—
(viii)	*j*		*c*	*c*, *ɸ*	—
(ix)	*jh*		—	—	—
(x)	*ñ*	*ñ*	*ñ*	*ñ*	—
(xi)	*ṭ*		—	*ṭ*, *ṭṭ*	—
(xii)	*ṭh*		—	*ṭ*	—
(xiii)	*ḍ*		—	*ṭ*, *ṛ*	—
(xiv)	*ḍh*		—	*ṭ*	—
(xv)	*ṇ*		—	*ṇ*, *n*	—
(xvi)	*t*		*t*	*t*, *tt* *ṭ*	

	Skt.	MIA.	OTa. Initial	Medial	Final
(xvii)	*th*	*th*	*t*	*t, tt*	—
(xviii)	*d*		*t*	*t*	—
(xix)	*dh*		*t*	*t, ṭṭ*	—
(xx)	*n*		*n*	*n, ṉ*	*ṉ*
(xxi)	*p*		*p*	*p, pp, v*[77]	—
				m, ϕ	
(xxii)	*ph*		*p*	—	—
(xxiii)	*b*		*p, v*[78]	—	—
(xxiv)	*bh*		*p, v*	*p, v*	—
(xxv)	*m*		*m*	*m, v*	—
(xxvi)	*y*		*y, n*	*i*	—
			θ		
(xxvii)	*r*		*ϕ*	*r, ṟ, ϕ*	—
(xxviii)	*l*		—	*l, r, ḷ*	—
(xxix)	*v*		*v*	*v, p, ϕ*	—

(xxx)	*ś*	*s*	*c, ϕ*	*c, y, ĕ*	—
				ϕ	
(xxxi)	*ṣ*	*s*	—	*ṭ, ṟ, ϕ*	—
(xxxii)	*s*	*s*	*c, t, ϕ*	*c, t, v, y*	*ṯ*
(xxxiii)	*h*		*ϕ*	*k, ṟ*	—
				ϕ	

Examples for the above mentioned correspondences are as follows:

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
(i)	*kakṣyā-*, 'girdle'	>	*kacchā* 'belt', 'loin on waist-cloth'	>	*kaccai* [CPP. 239], *kaccam* [MKI. 436], *kaccu* [MP. 47], 'belt' [NT. 200:1], 'saddle'
	karmin-, 'active'	>	Pkt. *kammia*, 'industrious'	>	*kammiyaṉ* [PNN. 353:1], 'goldsmith'
	kalpa-, 'an age'	>	*kappa*, 'age'	>	*kappam* [CAM. 11:154], 'a fabulous period of time'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
kanyā-, 'maiden'	>	Pkt. *kaṇṇā*	>	*kaṉṉimai* [PPL. 11:136], 'virginity'
kaṃsa-, 'name of a king of Mathura'	>	...		*kañcaṉ* [CAM. 6:46], 'name of a demon-king'
kañcuka-, 'armour'	>	...		*kañcukar* [CAM. 26:116], *kañcukaṉ* [CAM. 26:138], 'spy'
kaṃsakāra-, 'a worker in white copper or brass'	>	...		*kañcakārar* [CAM. 5:28], 'bell-metal worker'
karaka-, 'water vessel'	>	...		*karakam* [KLT. 133:4], 'water pot'
karpūra-, 'camphor'	>	...		*karuppūram* [CAM. 14:109], 'camphor'
kāvya-, 'poem'	>	...		*kāviyam* [CAM. 14:138], 'poem'
kuṇḍikā-, 'a pot'	>	...		*kuṇṭikai* [CAM. 22:31], 'ascetic's water-jar'

kōṭi-, 'ten millions'	>	...		*kōṭi*[79] [PNN. 18:5], 'ten millions'
kīrti-, 'fame'	>	...		*cīrtti* [PNN. 15:18], 'fame'
alaktaka-, 'a particular red substance'	>	Pāli. *alattaka*, 'lac, dye'	>	*alattakam* [CAM. 6:82], 'vermillion'
tilaka-, 'a mark on the forehead	>	...		*tilakam* [TMP. 24], 'mark of the saffron powder on the forehead'
indra-, 'name of a God' + *kumāra-*, 'prince'	>	...		*intirakumarar* [CAM. 16:173], 'the princes of Gods'
uttara-, 'upper, higher' + *phalaka-*, 'plank'	>	...		*uttara-p-palakai* [CAM. 3:103], 'the cross-beam placed on the pillars of the stage'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	śaṃkara–, 'name of Shiva'	>	...		*caṅkaraṉ* [CAM. 10:186], 'Shiva'
	kauśika–, 'an owl' + *maṇi*, 'gem'	>	Pāli. *kōsika–*, 'an owl'	>	*kōcikamaṇi* [CAM. 13:56], 'name of a brahmin'
(ii)	*khaṇḍa–*, 'a piece, portion'	>	...		*kaṇṭam* [MP. 44], 'parts, division'
	khala–, 'threshing-floor'	>	...		*kaḷaṉ* [TKL. 730], 'assembly' [MKI. 48], 'battle-field'
	kṣaṇa–, 'moment'	>	*khaṇa*, 'moment'	>	*kaṇam* [TKL. 29], 'moment'
	mukha–, 'face, entrance, tip or point of anything'	>	...		*mukam* [CPP. 73], 'face' [PPU. 67:14], 'tip' [ANN. 164:12], 'entrance' *mukan* [PNN. 207:4], 'face'

	skandha–, 'upper part of back'	>	Pāli. *khandha*, 'upper part of of back'	>	*kantam* [PPL. 4:22], 'neck'
	śikhā–, 'a crest'	>	*sikhā*		*cikai* [PPL. 9:64], 'crest of the peacock'
	mēkhalā–, 'girdle, belt'	>	...		*mēkalai* [KLT. 96:15], 'upper garment'
	ulūkhala–, 'wooden mortar'	>	...		*ulakkai* [PNN. 221.8], 'pestle'
	śaṅkha–, 'conch-shell'	>	...		*caṅkam* [CAM. 4:78], *caṅku* [CAM. 14:13], 'conch-shell'
	pakṣa–, 'wing'; 'side' (of body or house'	>	Pkt. *pakkha–*, 'wing; side; fortnight'	>	*pakkam* [PPL. 21:31], 'wings' [ANN. 48:10], 'side' (of the road) [KTK. 129:3], 'the half of the lunar month'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	skambha-, 'pillar'	>	Pāli. *khambha*, 'pillar'	>	*kampam* [PNN. 169:11], 'pillar'
(iii)	*gaṇa-*, 'a flock, multitude'	>	...		*kaṇam* [CPP. 133], 'crowd, collection'
	gaṅgā-, 'the river Ganges'	>	...		*kaṅkai* [PMP. 431], 'the river Ganges'
	gaja-, 'elephant'	>	Pkt. *gaya-*, 'elephant'	>	*kayam* [PPL. 20:19], 'elephant'
	guru-, 'parents'	>	...		*kuravar* [CAM. 16:67], 'parents'
	gōkula-, 'a herd of cows'	>	...		*kōkulam* [CAM. 17 uḻvarivāṟttu, 1:4], 'a herd of cows'
	gōpāla-, 'a cowherd'	>	...		*kōvalaṉ* [CAM. 8:73], 'a personal name'

	saṃgama-, 'join or unite with'	>	...		*caṅkamaṉ* [CAM. 23:15], 'name of a merchant'
	nāga-, 'serpent'	>	...		*nākam* [CPP. 961], 'serpent' [NNV. 117], 'elephant'
	agaru-, 'the fragrant Aloe wood and tree'	>	...		*akaru* [PPL. 12:5], 'eaglewood'
	aṅga-, 'body'	>	...		*aṅkam* [ANN. 137:11], 'body'
	agni-, 'fire'	>	*aggi*, 'fire'	>	*aṅki* [PP. 54], 'fire'
	phālguna-, 'relating to the asterism-phalguni'	>	*phagguṇa-*, February-March'	>	*paṅkuṉi* [PNN. 229:5], 'name of a Tamil month'
	nāgarika-, 'civic'	>	...		*nākarikam* [TKL. 580], 'friendly regard'
	nigama-, 'market-town'	>	...		*niyamam* [ANN. 87:3], 'bazaar'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	maṅgala-, 'anything auspicious'	>	...		*maṅkalam* [CAM. 5:146], 'auspiciousness' ; [CAM. 6:125], 'beauty'
	magadha-, 'minstrel'	>	...		*mākatar* [CAM. 5:48], *mākata-p-pulavar* [CAM. 26:74], 'bards'
	yōga-, 'the act of joining'	>	...		*yōkam* [CAM. 14:170], 'waist band'
(iv)	*ghana-*, 'heavy'	>	...		*kaṉam* [TKL. 1081], 'heavy'
	ghaṭa-, 'water-jar'	>	...		*kuṭam* [PMP. 382], 'pot'
	ghōra-, 'dreadful'	>	...		*kōram* [KLT. 96:26], 'dreadful'
	nīlamēgha-, 'dark cloud'	>	...		*nīlamēkam* [CAM. 11:35], 'dark clouds'

	maghā-, 'name of the 10th or 15th star'	>	...		*makam* [PP. 35], 'name of the 10th star'
	mēgha-, 'cloud'	>	...		*mēkam* [CAM. 11:46], 'cloud'
(v)	*aṅgāraka-*, 'charcoal'	>	...		*aṅkārakaṉ* [CAM. 14:195], 'pearl with pink luster'
	aṅkuśa-, 'hook' (especially an elephant driver's hook)	>	Pāli. *aṅkusa*, 'hook, elephant rod'	>	*aṅkucam* [TMP. 110], 'hook'
	cakra-, 'wheel'	>	...		*cakkaram* [CAM. 12:107], 'wheels'
(vi)	*carman-*, 'hide, skin'	>	...		*carumam* [PPL. 21:3], 'skin'
	caraṇa-, 'foot'	>	...		*caraṇam* [PPL. 10:10], 'foot'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
citta-, 'mind'	>	...		*cittam* [PPL. 20:47], 'mind'
cōra-, 'theif'	>	...		*cōram* [PPL. 16:42], 'prostitutes'
cāpa-, 'bow'	>	...		*āvam* [PNN. 14:8], 'quiver'
antara-, 'intermediate space' + *cārin-*, 'moving'	>	...		*antaracāri* [CAM. 10:13], 'one who moves in the ether'
ācāra-, 'good behaviour', 'good conduct'	>	...		*ācāram* [TKL. 1075], 'proper conduct'
kañcuka-, 'armour'	>	...		*kañcukaṉ* [CAM. 26:138], *kañcukar* [CAM. 26:166], 'spy'
pañcan-, 'five'	>	...		*pañcavar* [CAM. 17. *Muṉṉilai-p-paraval. 3:3]*, *'the five:- the Pandavas'*

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	vañc-, '(to) deceive, cheat'	>	...		*vañcam* [CAM. 5:122], 'deception'
	tvac-, 'skin'	>	Pkt. *tacā-*, 'skin'	>	*tacai* [PNN. 177:13], 'flesh'
	kuca-, 'breast'	>	...		*kuyam* [ANN. 48:11], 'breast'
(vii)	*chid-*, '(to) destroy'	>	...		*citai* [PMP. 208], 'destroy'
	chala-, 'wickedness'	>	...		*calam* [PPL. 6:57], 'wickedness'
	kṣēma-, 'safety ; happiness'	>	...		*cēmam* [KP. 156], *ēmam* [KP. 32]; *ēm* [MP. 27], 'safety' ; [PNN. 84:5], 'happiness'
	akṣa-, 'axle'	>	...		*accu* [PNN. 90:6], 'axle'
	icchā-, 'desire'	>	...		*iccam* [PPL. 7:37], 'desire'
	kakṣyā-, 'girdle'	>	*kacchā-*, 'belt, loin or waist-cloth'	>	*kaccai* [CPP. 239], *kaccam* [MKI. 436], *kaccu* [MP. 47], 'belt', [NT. 220:1], 'saddle'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
(viii)	*jala-*, 'water'	>	...		*calam* [PPL. 10:90], 'water'
	jayanta-, 'name of Rudra'	>	...		*cayantaṉ* [CAM. 3:119], 'name of Indra's son'
	jātarūpa-, 'gold'	>	...		*cātarūpam* [CAM. 14:202], 'a kind of gold'
	jyōtis-, 'light'	>	Pāli. *jōti-*, 'light'	>	*cōti* [CAM. 12:106], 'light'
	jāmbūnada-, 'a kind of gold'	>	...		*cāmpūnatam* [CAM. 14:202], 'a kind of gold'
	jāti-, 'species'	>	...		*cāti* [CAM. 8:41], 'varieties'
	tējas-, 'beauty'	>	...		*tēcu* [PPL. 12:21], *tēcikam* [CAM. 3:47], 'beauty'
	pūjana-, 'worship'	>	...		*pūcaṉai* [TKL. 18], 'worship'

	ājīvaka-, 'a religious mendicant of the sect founded by Goshala'	>	...		*ācivakar* [CAM. 27:99], 'a sect among the Buddhists'
	rājāśva-, 'a powerful stallion'	>	...		*aracuvā* [CAM. 3:124], 'stallion'
	saṃjaya-, 'victorious'	>	...		*cañcayaṉ* [CAM. 26:137], 'leader of the spies'
	gaja-, 'elephant'	>	Pkt. *gaya-*, 'elephant'	>	*kayam* [PPL. 20:19], 'elephant'
	bhuja-, 'arm'	>	Pkt. *bhua-*, 'arm', 'hand'	>	*puyam* [CAM. 26:66], 'arm'
(x)	*jñāna-*, 'knowledge'	>	Pāli. *ñāna-*, 'knowledge'	>	*ñāṉam* [CAM. 10:194], 'knowledge'
	añjana-, 'anointing, ointment'	>	...		*añcaṉam* [MP. 93], 'black pigment for eyelashes'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	añjana-, 'anointing, ointment' + *varṇa*	>	*vaṇṇa-*, 'colour'	>	*añcaṉavaṇṇaṉ* [CAM. 6:47], 'one whose complexion is like the ointment : - Shiva'
(xi)	*hāṭaka-*, 'gold'	>	...		*āṭakam* [CAM. 14:201], 'gold'
	kuṭumba-, 'family'	>	...		*kuṭumpam* [TKL. 1029], 'family'
	kōṭi-, 'ten millions'	>	...		*kōṭi* [PNN. 18:5], 'ten millions'
	pāṭalī-, 'name of a city'	>	...		*pāṭali* [PNN. 265:5], 'name of a place'
	uṣṭra-, 'camel'	>	Pāli. *oṭṭha-*, 'camel'	>	*oṭṭakam* [CPP. 164], 'camel'
	vṛtta-, 'rounded'	>	*vaṭṭa-*, 'circle'	>	*vaṭṭam* [TMP. 111], 'shield'; [PMP. 378], 'cake'

	pratimā-, 'image, likeness'	>	Pāli. *paṭimā-*, 'likeness'	>	*paṭimam* [ANN. 149:12], *paṭimai* [CAM. 15:158], 'image, idol'
(xii)	*kāṣṭha-*, 'piece of wood'	>	*kaṭṭha-*, 'wood'	>	*kāṭṭam* [CAM. 22:31], 'small pieces of wood'
	pīṭhikā-, 'stool or bench'	>	...		*pīṭikai* [CAM. 27:156], 'throne'
	kuṭhāra-, 'axe'	>	...		*kuṭāri* [PPL. 5:34], 'axe'
	gōṣṭhī-, 'assembly, meeting place'	>	Pkt. *gōṭṭhī*, 'assembly'	>	*kōṭṭi* [CAM. 16:64], *kōṭṭam* [KLT. 94:23], 'crowd'
	kaṇṭha-, 'neck, throat'	>	...		*kaṇṭi* [CAM. 12:157], 'neck'
	kaṇṭhikā-, 'necklace'	>	...		*kaṇṭikai* [KLT. 96:14], 'necklace'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
(xiii)	*pīḍā-*, 'pain, suffering'	>	...		*piṟai* [TKL. 658], 'difficulty'
	khaṇḍa-, 'a piece or portion'	>	...		*kaṇṭam* [MP. 44], 'parts, division'
	kamaṇḍalu-, 'water jar'	>	...		*kamaṇṭalam* [KTK. 156:3], 'ascetic's water-jar'
	kuṇḍikā-, 'pot'	>	...		*kuṇṭikai* [CAM. 22:31], 'ascetic's water-jar'
	sūrya-, 'sun' + *kuṇḍa-*, 'water-pot'	>	...		*cūriyakuṇṭam* [CAM. 9:59], 'name of a tank'
(xiv)	*āṣāḍha-*, 'name of a month'	>	Pkt. *āsāḍha-*, 'name of a month'	>	*āṭi [CAM. 23:133], 'name of a Tamil month'*

(xv)	*āpaṇa-*, 'market' + *vīthi-*, 'road, street'	>	Pkt. *āvaṇa-*, 'market'	>	*âvaṇavîti* [CAM. 14:213], 'market street'
	ājñā-, 'command'	>	*āṇā-*, 'order'	>	*āṇai* [PP. 170], 'order'
	karuṇā-, 'compassion'	>	...		*karuṇai* [CAM. 15:53], 'mercy'
	caraṇa-, 'foot'	>	...		*caraṇan* [PPL. 10:10], 'foot'
	cūrṇa-, 'powder'	>	*cuṇṇa-*, 'powder'	>	*cuṇṇam* [PMP. 221], 'powder'
	dakṣiṇa-, 'southern'	>	*dakkhiṇa-*, 'southern'	>	*tekkaṇam* [CAM. 14:81], 'the southern region'
	rāvaṇa-, 'causing to cry'	>	...		*arāvaṇar* [PPL. 15:19], 'cobra'
	varṇa-, 'class'	>	Pkt. *vaṇṇa-*, 'class'	>	*vaṇṇam* [KP. 114], 'varieties'
	śrēṇi-, 'line, row'	>	Pkt. *sēṇi-*, 'row'	>	*ēṇi* [PMP. 245], 'ladder'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	śrōṇā-, 'the 20th or the 23rd asterism'	>	...		*ōṇam* [MKI. 591], 'name of the 20th star'
(xvi)	*tattva-*, 'real state'	>	...		*tattuvaṉ* [CAM. 10:182], 'name of Buddha'
	tantra-, 'contrivance'	>	...		*tantiram* [CAM. 26:41], 'trick'
	tantrī-, 'wire or string of a lute' + *kara-*, 'producing'	>	...		*tantirikaram* [CAM. 13:107], 'a string of the lute'
	tapas-, 'religious austerity'	>	Pkt. *tava-*, 'austerity'	>	*tavam* [PNP. 91], 'penance'
	tāta-, 'father'	>	...		*tātai* [CAM. 14:46], 'father'
	tāla-, 'cymbal'	>	Pāli. *tāḷa-*, 'cymbal, gong'	>	*tāḷam* [PPL. 8:109], 'slapping the arms together'

	tīra-, 'shore, bank'	>	...		*tīram* [PPL. 22:35], 'river-banks'
	tōmara-, 'a lance'	>	...		*tōmaram* [PPU. 54:14], 'club (a weapon)'
	tōraṇa-, 'festooned decorations over doorways'	>	...		*tōraṇam* [CAM. 5:104], 'a festooned decoration'
	patākā-, 'flag'	>	Pāli. *paṭāka*, 'flag'	>	*paṭākai* [PP. 9:78], 'flag'
	tūrya-, 'coming from a musical instrument'	>	...		*tōriyam* [CAM. 3:134], 'instrumental music'
(xvii)	*sthāna-*, 'place of abode'	>	Pkt. *thāṇa-*, 'place'	>	*tāṉam* [CAM. 3:3], 'place'
	sthūṇā-, 'post, pillar'	>	*thūṇā-*, 'post, pillar'	>	*tūṇam* [PNN. 400:19], 'sacrificial pillar'
					tūṇ [PP. 250], 'pillar'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	mathurā-, name of a town'	>	...		*maturai* [MKI. 699], 'name of a place'
	pathi-, 'path'	>	...		*pati* [PPL. 6:75], 'path'
	vīthi-, 'road, street'	>	...		*viti* [ANN. 147:9], 'path'
	maithuna-, 'connected by marriage'	>	...		*maittuṉaṉ* [CAM. 27:118], 'brother-in-law'
(xviii)	*dāna-*, 'gift'	>	...		*tāṉam* [TKL. 19], 'gift'
	dāman-, 'rope'	>	*dāma-*, 'rope, 'garland'	>	*tāmam* [CAM. 3:112], 'wreath'
	dik-, 'direction'	>	...		*tikai* [PPL. 10:17], 'direction'
	diśā-, 'direction'	>	...		*ticai* [PP. 2], 'direction'
	diti-, 'name of a deity' + (*daitya* 'demon')	>	...		*titi* [PPL. 3:6], 'the demons'

	daiva-, 'divine' + *pratimā-*, 'image, likeness'	>	Pāli. *paṭimā-*, 'likeness'	>	*teyvap-paṭimam* [CAM. 28:228], 'image of the Goddess'
	dūta-, 'messenger'	>	...		*tūtar* [CAM. 16:190], *tūtaṉ* [CAM. 8:9], *tūtu* [PNN. 282:2], 'messenger'
	dūra-, 'distance'	>	...		*tūram* [CAM. 30:181], 'distance'
	daiva-, 'divine'	>	...		*teyvam* [TMP. 23], 'the Goddess of wealth'
	dēva-, 'God'	>	...		*tēvar* [CAM. 5:176], 'Gods'
	drōṇī-, 'wooden trough or tub'	>	*dōṇī-*, 'wooden trough or tub'	>	*tōṇi* [ANN. 50:1], 'boat'
	nadī-, 'river'	>	...		*nati* [PPL. 11:92], 'river'
	pāda-, 'foot'	>	...		*pātam* [CAM. 14:23], 'foot'
	vādin-, 'a disputant'	>	...		*vāti* [MKM. 112], 'a disputant'

	Skt.		MIA.	OTa.
	mada-, 'rut'	>	...	*matam* [KTK. 136:4], 'rut'
	vandanā-, 'worship'	>	...	*vantaṉai* [CAM. 3:120], 'prayer'
	mandamāruta-, 'the breeze'	>	...	*mantamārutam* [CAM: 4:44], 'the breeze'
	puraṃdara-, 'name of Indra'	>	...	*purantaraṉ* [PPL. 5:56], 'name of Indra'
	skanda-, 'son of Shiva'	>	...	*kantaṉ* [PNN. 380:12], 'name of a chieftain'
	mōdaka-, 'sweet-meat'	>	...	*mātakam* [MKI. 626], 'cakes'
	bindu-, 'dot, spot'	>	...	*vintu* [CAM. 14:180], 'a flaw in a diamond'
	vēdikā-, 'seat'	>	...	*vēṭikai* [CAM. 5:148] 'pial'
(xix)	*dhana-*, 'wealth'	>	...	*taṉam* [ANN. 152:7], 'wealth'
	dhūpa-, 'incense'	>	...	*tūpam* [CAM. 20:18], 'smoke, incense'
	dhūma-, 'smoke'	>	...	*tūmam* [PNN. 117:1], 'smoke'

dharma-, 'good act, yama'	>	...	*tarumam* [PNN. 353:4], 'charity' *tarumaṉ* [PPL. 3:8], 'God of death'
nidhi-, 'treasure'	>	...	*niti* [MKI. 203], *nitiyam* [CPP. 249], *neti* [NT. 16:8], 'wealth'
bandha-, 'attachment'	>	...	*pantam* [CAM. 10:203], 'attachment'
adhika-, 'superior'	>	...	*atikaṉ* [CPP. 103], 'name of a king'
vadhū-, 'wife'	>	...	*vatuvai* [ANN. 25:5], 'wife'
buddhi-, 'name of the 5th astrological mansion'	>	...	*puṉti* [PPL. 11:16], 'the planet mercury'
madhu-, 'any sweet intoxicating drink'	>	...	*maṭṭam* [PPU. 42:12], *maṭṭu* [PP. 108], 'liquor'
adhipati, 'ruler'	>	...	*atipati* [CAM. 22:36], 'lord, master'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	adhikāra-, 'section'	>	...		*atikāram*]TK. ceyyu*ḷ* 655:2], 'section'
	adhvan-, 'road'	>	Pkt. *addha-*, 'road'	>	*attam* [PMP. 39], 'path'
(xx)	*nakula-*, 'mongoose'	>	...		*nakulam* [CAM. 15:54], 'a mongoose'
	nanda-, 'a proper name'	>	...		*nantar* [ANN. 265:4], 'the Nandas'
	naya-, 'plan, design, method'	>	...		*nayam* [KLT. 46:8], 'device'
	nayana-, 'eye'	>	...		*nayaṉam* [PPL. 9:9], 'eye'
	naraka-, 'hell'	>	...		*narakar* [CAM. 28:164], 'those who are in the hell'
					narakaṉ [CAM. 15:84], 'base-born'
	nava-, 'nine' + *maṇi-*, 'gems'	>	...		*navamaṇi* [CAM. 3:116], 'nine gems'

	nāṭaka-, 'drama'	>	...		*nāṭakam* [PMP. 55], 'drama'
	nāman-, 'name'	>	...		*nāmam* [PPL. 15:25], 'name'
	nāvā-, 'boat, ship'	>	...		*nāvāy* [PMP. 321], *nāvā* [PNN. 66:1], 'boat'
	nigama-, 'market place'	>	...		*niyamam* [ANN. 87:3], 'bazaar'
	nitya-, 'always'	>	Pāli. *nicca-*, 'constant'	>	*niccam* [PNN. 360:13], 'always'
	niraya-, 'hell'	>	...		*niraiyam* [ANN. 67:6], *nirayam* [PNN. 5:6], 'hell'
	nīla-, the sapphire'	>	...		*nilam* [MKI. 279], 'the sapphire'
	nūpura-, 'anklet'	>	...		*nūparam* [CPP. 184], 'anklet'
	nēmi-, 'any circumference of ridge or rim'	>	...		*nēmi* [CPP. 25:3], 'rims of the wheel' ; [CAM. 15:1], 'wheel of sovereignty' ; [PNN. 58:5], 'disc of Vishnu'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
anala-, 'the Fire-God'	>	...		*aṉalaṉ* [PPL. 5:57], 'the Fire-God'
anuttara-, 'chief, excellent'	>	...		*aṉuttiraṉ* [CAM. 26:183], 'name of a king'
sēnā-, 'army'	>	...		*cēṉai* [KLT. 108:1] ; *tāṉai-*, [PNP. 54], 'army'
pūjana-, 'worship'	>	...		*pūcaṉai* [TKL. 18], 'worship'
māna-, 'respect, honour'	>	...		*māṉam* [MKM. 164], 'prestige'
yavana-, 'a Greek'	>	...		*yavaṉar* [PMP, 316], 'the Greeks'
vanacārin-, 'roaming about or dwelling in a forest'	>	...		*vaṉacāriṇi* [CAM. 11:198], 'a nun; she who wanders in the forest'
bindu-, 'globule'	>	...		*vintam* [CAM. 14:186], 'a kind of ruby'

	śūlin-, 'name of Shiva'	>	...		*cūli* [CAM. 12:68], 'Shiva, as holding the trident'
	antara-, 'interior' + *cārin-*, 'moving, living'	>	...		*antaracāri* [CAM. 10:13], 'one who moves in the other region'
	jaladhārin-, 'one who bears water' (Shiva)	>	...		*calatāri* [PPL. 9:6], 'one who bears water' :- 'Shiva'
(xxi)	*paṅka-*, 'mire'	>	...		*paṅkam* [PPL. 10:82], 'mire'
	paśu-, 'cattle'	>	...		*pacu* [AKN. 271:3], 'a cow'
	pratimā-, 'image'	>	Pāli. *paṭimā-*, 'likeness'	>	*paṭimam* [ANN. 149:2], *paṭimai* [CAM. 15:158], 'idol, image'
	paṇya-, 'commodity'	>	...		*paṇiyam* [PP. 164] ; *paṇṇiyam* [NT. 31:9], 'commodities'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
padma-, 'lotus ; one of the nine treasures of Kubera'	>	...		*patumam* [CAM. 14:186], 'a kind of ruby' ; [PPL. 5:49], 'lotus'
para-, 'another' + *(upa)sthā-*, 'to wait upon, to serve'	>	...		*parattai* [ANN. 256:12], *parattaiyar* [PPL. 10:23], 'prostitutes' *parattaṉ* [ANN. 146:9], 'a debauchee' *parattamai* [NT. 280:4], *parattaimai* [ANN. 336:8], 'profligacy'
palāśa-, 'the Palaśa flower - Bueta Frowdosa'	>	...		*palācam* [KCP. 88], 'the palasa leaf - Bueta Frowdosa'
pāpa-, 'sin'	>	*pāva-*, 'sin'	>	*pāvam [TKL. 146], 'sin'*
pāpin-, 'sinner'	>	*pāvin-*, 'sinner'	>	*pāvi [TKL. 168], 'sinner'*

parvan-, 'period, or fiixed time'	>	...		*paruvam* [CPP. 250], 'season'
piśāca-, 'imp'	>	...		*picācar* [KLT. 65:17], 'ghosts'
puṃgava-, 'bull'	>	...		*puṅkavam* [PPL. 8:2], 'bull'
tapas-, 'penance'	>	Pkt. *tava-*, 'austerity'	>	*tavam* [PNP. 91], 'penance'
rūpa-, 'form ; beauty'	>	Pkt. *rūva-*, 'beauty'	>	*uruvam* [PNP. 130], 'beauty' [TMP. 241], 'color', [ANN. 22:10], 'body' *uru* [NT. 83:5], 'beauty' [MKM. 36], 'color' *uruppu* [MKI. 625], 'form' *uṟuppu* [TKL. 802], 'body' *uruvu* [PPL. 19:99], 'color' [MKI. 632], 'body'
tapanīya-, 'gold purified with fire'	>	...		*tamaṉiyam* [PMP. 332], 'gold'
phalaka-, 'shield'	>	...		*palakai* [ANN. 131:12], 'shield'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	phala-, 'result'	>	...		*palam* [CAM. 15:62], 'the results of good deeds'
	sphaṭika-, 'crystal'	>	Pāli. *phaḷika*, 'crystal'	>	*paḷiṅku* [KCP. 57], 'crystal'
(xxiii)	*bala-*, 'strength'	>	...		*palam* [MKM. 411], 'strength'
	kāla-, 'time'	>	...		*kālai* [PNP. 89], 'time' [KTK. 148:4], 'season' ; *kālam* [MKM. 134], 'season'
	suparṇa-, 'a mythical bird'	>	Pāli. *supaṇṇa*	>	*uvaṇam* [CAM. 14:8], 'white-necked vulture'. (Garuda)
	bali-, 'any offering or propitiatory oblation'	>	...		*pali* [PNP. 183], 'a ball of rice offered to the crow' ; [PPI. 179], 'oblation'
	bālaka-, 'child'	>	...		*pālakaṉ* [CAM. 9:6], 'child'
	bandha-, 'attachment'	>	...		*pantam* [CAM. 10:213], 'attachment'

	bali-, 'any offering or propitiatory oblation' + *pīṭhikā*, 'stool, bench'	>	...		*palipīṭikai* [CAM. 5:78], 'the altar on which the offering is placed'
	bali-, 'any offering or propitiatory oblation' + *mukha-*, 'point of anything'	>	...		*palimukam* [CAM. 12:151], 'the place or point where the offering is placed'
	bila-, 'cave'	>	...		*pilam* [CAM. 11:992], 'cave'
	budha-, 'the planet Mercury'	>	...		*punti* [PPL. 11:6], 'the planet Mercury'
	bōdhi-, 'the tree of wisdom under which perfect wisdom is attained'	>	...		*pōti* [CAM. 10:11], 'name of the tree under which Buddha began to meditate'

	Skt.		MIA.	OTa.
	bala-, 'strength'	>	...	*valam* [MKM. 163], *valan* [PNN. 60:10], *vali* [MP. 6], 'strength'
	bāṇa-, 'name of a demon'	>	...	*vāṇaṉ* [MKI. 203], 'name of a demon'
	bindu-, 'dot, spot'	>	...	*vintu* [CAM. 14:180], 'a flaw in a diamond'
	kambala-, 'woolen cloth'	>	...	*kampalam* [NT. 24:4], 'woolen cloth'
	tāmbūla-, 'betel-leaf'	>	...	*tampalam* [KLT. 65:13], 'betel-leaf'
	ambā-, 'mother'	>	...	*ampā* [PPL. 11:81], 'mother'
(xxiv)	*bhāgya-*, 'lucky, fortunate'	>	...	*pākkiyam* [TKL. 1141], 'good fortune'

	(havir) bhāga-, 'the share in an oblation'	>	...	*pākam* [PPL. 5:27], 'oblation'
	bhōga-, 'enjoyment'	>	...	*pōkam* [PNN. 8:2], 'enjoyment'
	bharata-, 'a proper name'	>	...	*paratan* [CAM. 23:154], *paratar* [CAM. 23:160], 'name of a merchant'
	bhava-, 'birth' + *kāraṇa-*, 'the cause'	>	...	*pavakāraṇi* [CAM. 11:94], *pavakāraṇam* [CAM. 11:101], 'name of a tank'
	bhava-, 'birth'	>	...	*pavam* [CAM. 10:211], 'birth'
	bhāratī-, 'name of a deity'	>	...	*pārati* [CAM. 6:45], 'name of the Goddess Durga'
	bhāra-, 'load, weight'	>	...	*pāram* [CAM. 7:17:3], 'heavy'
	bhikṣā-, 'alms'	>	Pkt. *bhicchā-* 'alms'	> *piccai* [NT. 300:11], 'alms'

	Skt.		MIA.	OTa.
	bhrū-, 'eyebrow'	>	...	*puruvam* [PNP. 26], 'eyebrow'
	bhūmi-, 'earth'	>	...	*pūmi* [CAM. 6:16], 'earth, world'
	kalabha-, 'a young elephant'	>	...	*kaḷapam* [CAM. 25:49], 'the calf of an elephant'
	sabhā-, 'assembly'	>	...	*avai* [PNP. 55], 'assembly'
(xxv)	*mati-*, 'intelligence'	>	...	*mati* [ANN. 244:13], 'intelligence'
	madhu-, 'liquor'	>	...	*matu* [PNP. 217], 'liquor'
	madhukara-, 'honey maker' (bee)	>	...	*matukaram [CAM. 25:20], 'bee'*
	madhura-, 'sweet' + *gīta-*, 'music, song'	>	...	*maturakītam [CAM. 8:24], 'sweet music'*

	math-, 'to churn'	>	...	*mattikai* [PPL. 9:46], *mattu* [PNN. 257:13], *mattam* [ANN. 87:1], 'churning rod'
	mandāra-, 'the coral tree 'Erythrina Indica''	>	...	*mantāram* [CAM. 25:138], 'a kind of flower'
	mallikā-, 'jasmine flower'	>	...	*mallikai* [PPL. 12:77], 'jasmine flower'
	mantrin-, 'minister'	>	...	*mantiri* [TKL. 639], 'minister'
	mātra-, 'only'	>	...	*māttiram* [KLT. 47:22], 'only'
	māra-, 'God of Love'	>	...	*māraṉ* [CAM. 8:6], 'the God of Love'
	mlēccha-, 'non-Aryan'	>	Pkt. *miliccha*, 'barbarian'	> *milēccar* [MP. 66], 'foreigner'
	muni-, 'sage'	>	...	*muṉivar* [TMP. 137], *muṉivaṉ* [PPL. 11:11], *muṉi* [CAM. 16:76], 'sage'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	muktāhāra-, 'string of pearls'	>	Pāli. *muttāhāra*, 'string of pearls'	>	*muttāram* [PPL. 21:61], 'a string of pearls'
	maithuna-, 'connected by marriage'	>	...		*maittuṉaṉ* [CAM. 27:118], 'brother-in-law'
	pratimā-, 'idol'	>	Pāli. *paṭimā-*, 'likeness'	>	*paṭivam* [CAM. 11:66], 'idol'
(xxvi)	*yaśōdā-*, 'name of Kṛṣṇa's foster mother'	>	...		*yacōtai* [CAM. 17: muṉṉilai-p-paraval, 1:3], 'name of Krishna's mother'
	yama-, 'the God of death'	>	...		*yamaṉ* [PPL. 11:8], 'the God of death'
	yavana-, 'foreigner'	>	...		*yavaṉar* [PMP. 316], 'the Greeks'

	yātrā-, 'journey'	>	...		*yāttirai* [PPL. 19:18], 'journey'
	yāma-, 'a time space by three hours'	>	...		*yāmam* [NNV. 186], 'midnight' [ANN. 198:4], 'midday'
	yūpa-, 'any sacrificial post or stake'	>	...		*yūpam* [PNN. 15:21], 'sacrificial pillar'
	yōga-, 'the act of joining'	>	...		*yōkam* [CAM. 14:70], 'waistband'
	yōjana-, 'a linear measure'	>	...		*yōcaṉai* [CAM. 25:15], 'a linear measure', *ōcaṉai* [PPL. 12:25], 'a linear measure'
	yaśōdā-, 'name of Kṛṣṇa's foster mother'	>	...		*acōtai* [CAM. 16:46], 'name of Krishna's mother'
	yātrā-, 'journey'	>	...		*āttirai* [KTK. 293:1], 'journey'
	yantra-, 'instrument'	>	...		*entiram* [PNN. 177:5], 'weapon'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	yuga-, 'yoke'	>	...		*nukam* [PMP. 62], 'yoke'
	ahalyā-, 'name of wife of Gautama'	>	...		*akalikai* [PPL. 19:50], 'name of Gautama's wife'
	ārya-, 'noble, respectable'	>	*ayya-*, 'worthy, gentleman'	>	*aiyaṉ* [KLT. 107:35], 'brother' *aiya* [NT. 266:7], 'husband'
	kāya-, 'body'	>	....		*kāyam* [TK, Poruḷ 145], 'body'
	jitēndriya-, 'one who has conquered his senses'	>	.....		*ciṉēntiraṉ* [CAM. 10:177], 'one who has conquered his senses' :- 'Buddha'
(xxvii)	*rēkhā-*, 'a scratch, line'	>	...		*ēkai [CAM. 14:181], 'a flaw in diamond'*
	samara-, 'war'	>	...		*camam [PP. 238], 'war'*

rūpa-, 'form, shape, figure'	>	....		*uṟuppu* [TKL. 802], 'body'
samara-, 'war'	>	...		*camaram* [CAM. 26:238], 'war'
kuñjara-, 'elephant'	>	....		*kuñcaram* [PNN. 308:11], 'elephant'
uttarakuru-, 'one of the nine divisions of the world'	>	....		*uttarakuru* [CAM. 2:10], 'one of the worlds of pleasure'
kāruka-, 'an artisan'	>	....		*kārukar* [CAM. 5:17], 'weaver'
cāraṇa-, 'a celestial singer'	>	....		*cāraṇar* [CAM. 10:182], 'a celestial singer'
śūra-, 'warrior'	>	....		*cūrar* [KTK. 53:7], 'warriors'
cōra-, 'thief'	>	...		*cōram* [PPL. 20:49], 'prostitutes'
dāruka-, 'pinus Devadaru'	>	...		*tārukaṉ* [CAM. 20:39], 'a demon'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
dūra-, 'distance'	>	...		*tūram* [CAM. 30:181], 'distance'
tōmara-, 'a lance'	>	...		*tōmaram* [PPU. 54:14], 'a lance'
naraka-, 'hell'	>	...		*narakar* [CAM. 28:164], 'those who are in hell'
nārada-, 'name of a sage'	>	...		*nāraṭaṉ* [CAM. 6:18], *nāraṭaṇār* [CAM. 17. oṉṟaṉ-pakuti: 4], 'name of a sage'
nārāyaṇa-, 'name of Vishnu'	>	...		*nārāyaṇaṉ* [CAM. 17. Paṭarkkai-p, paraval. 3:5], 'name of Vishnu'
niraya-, 'hell'	>	...		*nirayam* [PNN. 5:6]; *niraiyam* [ANN. 67:6], 'hell'
nūpura-, 'an anklet'	>	...		*nūpuram* [KLT. 83:16], 'anklets'
para-, 'supreme' + *gati-*, 'state or condition'	>	...		*parakati* [CAM. 15:85], 'supreme status'

	paricāra-, 'homage'	>	...		paricāram [CAM. 2:87], 'homage'
	purā-, 'old'	>	...		*purai* [KLT. 8:15], 'ancient'
	bhairava-, 'name of a Nāga'	>	...		*pairavaṉ* [CAM. 26:182], 'name of a king'
(xxviii)	*aṅguli-*, 'finger'	>	...		*aṅkuli* [CAM. 22:44], 'finger-ring'
	ākula- 'confusion'	>	...		*ākulam* [KLT. 65:27], 'sorrow'
	śālā-, 'shed, house'	>	*sālā*, 'shed, house'	>	*ālai* [PP. 52], 'place'
	ulūkhala-, 'wooden, mortar'	>	...		*ulakkai* [PNN. 221:8], 'pestle'
	kalaśa-, 'water pot'	>	*kalasa-*, 'water pot'	>	*kalam* [PNN. 228:1], 'pot'
	kāla-, 'time, season'	>	...		*kālam* [MKM. 134], 'season'
	kuladeva-, 'the family deity'	>	...		*kulateyvam* [CAM. 15:37], 'the family deity'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
gōkula-, 'a cow-house'	>	...		*kōkulam* [CAM. 17. uḻvari-vāṛttu, 1:4], 'a herd of cows'
gōpāla-, 'a cowherd'	>	...		*kōvalar* [PMP. 166], 'cowherds'
				kōvalaṉ [CAM. 8:73], 'name of a merchant'
śṛṅkhalā-, 'chain'	>	Pkt. *saṅkhalā-*, 'chain'	>	*caṅkili* [CAM. 6:99], 'chain'
tulā-, 'balance or weight'	>	...		*tulām* [PNN. 39:3], 'scale beam'
nakula-, 'mongoose'	>	...		*nakulam* [CAM. 15:54], 'mongoose'
nīla-, 'dark' + *mēgha-*, 'cloud'	>	...		*nīlamēkam* [CAM. 11:35], 'the dark cloud'
bālaka-, 'child'	>	...		*pālakaṉ* [CAM. 9:6], 'child'
malaya-, 'mountain' + *māruta-*, 'wind'	>	...		*malayamārutam [CAM. 5:203]*, *'breeze of the mountain'*

valli-, 'creeper'	>	...		*valli* [CAM. 2:29], 'creeper'
valaya-, 'bracelet'	>	...		*valayam* [PPL. 13:52], 'bracelet'
pāla-, 'protector'	>	...		*pāram* [PNN. 35:32], 'protection'
khala-, 'threshing floor'	>	...		*kaḷam* [PMP. 415], 'battlefield'
tāla-, 'cymbal'	>	Pāli. *tāḷa-*, 'cymbal, gong'	>	*tāḷam* [PPL. 8:109], 'slapping the arms together'
mālava-, 'name of a country'	>	...		*māḷuvam* [CAM. 30:159], 'name of a country'
(xxix) *vasanta-*, 'spring season' + *mālā-*, 'garland'	>	...		*vacantamālai* [CAM. 6:171], *vayantamālai*]CAM. 11.173], 'feminine name'
vas-, 'to live'	>	...		*vaci* [PPL. 5:38], 'to live'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
vajra-, 'thunderbolt'	>	...		*vacciram* [CAM. 28:86], 'name of a country'
varuṇa-, 'name of a God'	>	...		*varuṇaṉ* [TK. Poruḷ. 4], 'the God of rain'
vaśya-, 'subdued'	>	...		*vacciyam* [PPL. 20:84], 'attract'
vajra-, 'diamond'	>	Pkt. *vaira-*, 'diamond'	>	*vayiram* [PNN. 365:4], 'diamond'
vara-, 'boon, excellent'	>	...		*varam* [TMP. 94], 'boon' *varaṉ* [TKL. 24], 'excellent'
vācaka-, 'speaking, saying'	>	...		*vācakam* [CAM. 15:58], 'statement'
vārttā-, 'talking, talk about'	>	...		*vārttai* [CAM. 9:47], 'word'
vādi-, 'a disputant'	>	...		*vāti* [MKM. 112], 'a disputant'

vāraṇa-, 'elephant'	>	...		*vāraṇam* [ANN. 172:1], 'elephant'
vālukā-, 'sand'	>	...		*vālukam* [CAM. 6:131], 'sand'
vindhya-, 'name of a hill'	>	*viṃjha-*, 'name of a hill'	>	*viñcam* [CAM. 6:29], 'name of the Vindhya mountain'
vīṇā-, 'lute'	>	...		*viṇai* [CAM. 6:18], 'a lute'
vaiśyaka-, 'merchant'	>	...		*vaicikaṉ* [TK. ceyyuḷ. 622.1], 'merchant'
vēga-, 'violent (as in the case of earthquake) agitation'	>	...		*vêkam* [PNN. 37:2], 'anger'
vaidya-, 'learned'	>	...		*vētiyar* [PPL. 11:84], 'brahmins'
amarāvatī-, 'the residence of Indra'	>	...		*amarāpati* [CAM. 6:14], 'name of the city of Indra'
māṇavaka-, 'a pupil'	>	...		*māṇākkaṉ* [KTK. 33:1], 'student'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
avanti-, 'name of a country'	>	...		*avanti* [CAM. 5:103], 'name of a country'
kabandha-, 'headless body'	>	Pāli. *kavandha*, 'headless body'	>	*kavantam* [CAM. 26.207], 'headless body'
kavi-, 'poet'	>	...		*kavi* [CAM. 3:33], 'poet'
kavitā-, 'poetry'	>	...		*kavitai* [PPL. 6:8], 'poetry'
śrāvaka-, 'pupil, disciple'	>	Pāli. *sāvaka*, 'disciple'	>	*cāvakar* [MKI. 476], 'ascetics'
sēvaka-, 'servant'	>	...		*cēvakaṉ* [KLT. 96:22], 'servant'
nava-, 'nine' + *maṇi-*, 'gem'	>	...		*navamaṇi* [CAM. 3:116], 'nine gems'
nīla-, 'blue' + *vitāna-*, 'canopy'	>	...		*nīlavitāṉam* [CAM. 1:49], 'blue canopy'
bhava-, 'birth' + *kāraṇa-*, 'the cause'	>	...		*pavakāraṇi* [CAM. 11:94], *pavakāraṇam* [CAM. 11:101], 'name of a tank'
puṃgava-, 'bull'	>	...		*puṅkavam* [PPL. 8:2], 'bull'
makara-, 'fish' + *vāri-*, 'water'	>	...		*makaravāri* [CAM. 6:128], 'water in which the fish live'
yavana-, 'a Greek'	>	...		*yavaṉar* [PMP. 316], 'the Greeks'
bāhu-, 'arm' + *valaya-*, 'bangle'	>	...		*vākuvalayam* [PPL. 7:47], 'bracelet'
(xxx) *śāli-*, 'a variety of rice'	>	*sāli*, 'rice'	>	*cāli* [PNP. 246], 'a kind of paddy'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
śilātala-, 'stone slab'	>	...		*cilātalam* [CAM 10:25], 'a kind of stone slab'
śālā-, 'shed, stable, house'	>	Pkt. *sāla-*, 'house'	>	*cālai* [PP. 52], 'place'
śivikā-, 'palanquin'	>	Pāli. *sivikā*, 'palanquin'	>	*civikai* [PPL. 10:17], 'palanquin'
śiva-, 'auspicious' + *gati-*, 'state' + *nāyaka-*, 'hero'	>	—		*civakatināyakaṉ* [CAM. 10:180], 'Lord of the Supreme world'
śōbhana-, 'beautiful'	>	—		*cōpaṇam* [PPL. 19:56], 'beauty'
śaraṇa-, 'shelter, home'	>	*saraṇa-*, 'shelter, house'	>	*araṇ* [PP. 79], *araṇam* [PPU. 17:8], 'fort'
kalaśa-, 'waterpot'	>	*kalasa-*, 'waterpot'	>	*kalam* [PNN. 228.1], 'pot'

śulku-, 'toll'	>	...		*ulku* [PMP. 81], 'toll'
sāṭa-, 'a strip of cloth'	>	Pāli. *sāṭa-*, 'cloth, garment'	>	*āṭai* [CAM. 28:63], 'dress'
parāśara-, 'a proper name'	>	—		*parācaraṉ* [CAM. 23:61], 'a personal name'
pāśa-, 'tie, noble, bond'	>	—		*pācam* [CAM. 10:211], 'love, attachment' [CAM. 5:132], 'rope'
daśa-, 'ten' + OTa. *nāṉku*, 'four'	>	...		*tacanāṉku* [NNV. 115], 'forty'
aṅkuśa-, 'hook (especially an elephant driver's hook)'	>	Pāli. *aṅkusa-*, 'hook, elephant's rod'	>	*aṅkucam* [TMP. 110], 'hook'
aśōka-, 'Saraca Indica- the Ashoka tree'	>	Pāli. *asōka-*, 'the tree Jonesia asoca Roxb'	>	*acōkam* [KLT. 57:12], 'Saraca Indica' - 'the Ashoka tree'

	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
	atiśaya-, 'eminence'	>	...		*aticayam* [CAM. 10:162], 'surprise'
	āśā-, 'wish, expectation'	>	*āsā-*, 'hope, expectation'	>	*ācai* [TKL. 266], 'ambition'
	kauśika-, 'a proper name'	>	...		*kaucikaṉ* [CAM. 13:47], 'name of a brahmin'
	diśā-, 'direction'	>	...		*ticai* [PP. 2], 'direction'
	paśu-, 'domestic or sacrificial animal'	>	...		*pacu* [Ai. KN. 271:3], 'cow'
	palāśa-, 'the Palasa flower – Bueta Frowdosa'	>	...		*palācam* [KP. 88], 'Bueta Frowdosa – the palasa leaf'
	ākāśa-, 'sky'	>	...		*ākāyam [PPL. 4:31], 'sky'*
	dēśa-, 'country'	>	...		*tēyam [ANN. 383:4], 'country'* *tēem [PNP. 134], 'country'*

	vṛṣan-, 'bull'	>	...		*viṭai* [PMP. 143], 'bull'
	mahā-, 'great' + *mahiṣa-*, 'name of a demon'	>	*mahisa-*, 'bull'	>	*māmayiṭaṉ* [CAM. 12:103], 'name of a demon'
(xxxii)	*sēnā-*, 'army'	>	...		*cēṉai* [KLT. 108:1], 'army'
	sītā-, 'name of the wife of Rama'	>	...		*cītai* [PNN. 378:18], 'name of the wife of Rama'
	sūta-, 'a bard'	>	...		*cūtar* [CAM. 5:48], 'minstrels'
	sōma-, 'the juice of the soma plant' + *kuṇḍa-*, 'pit, well'	>	...		*cōmakuṇṭam* [CAM. 9:59], 'name of a tank'
	śūnya-, 'empty, cipher'	>	Pkt. *suṇṇa-* 'empty'	>	*cuṇṇam* [TK. Coll. 888:1], 'cipher'
	sēvaka-, 'servant'	>	...		*cēvakaṉ* [KLT. 96:22], 'servant'
	sabhā-, 'assembly'	>	...		*avai* [PNP. 55], 'assembly'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
śrēṇi-, 'line, row'	>	Pkt. *sēṇi*, 'row'	>	*ēṇi* [PMP. 245], 'ladder'
sūci-, 'needle'	>	Pāli. *sūcī-*, 'needle'	>	*ūci* [PNN. 100:4], 'needle'
dāsi-, 'a female slave'	>	—		*tāciyar* [CAM. 6:125], 'prostitutes'
śri-, 'beauty'	>	*si i*, 'beauty'	>	*tiru* [PNP. 25], 'beauty'
sēnā-, 'army'	>	—		*tāṉai* [PNP, 54], 'army'
vasu-, 'name of the Gods ; a personal name'	>	—		*vacu* [CAM. 23:39], 'name of a king'
vāsa-, 'perfume'	>	—		*vācam* [KTK. 309:2], 'fragrance'
vasanta-, 'the spring season' + *mālā-*, 'garland'	>	...		*vacantan ālai* [CAM. 6:171], 'a feminine personal name'

	asura-, 'demon'	>	...		*avuṇar* [TMP. 59], *avuṇaṉ* [CAM. 5:135], 'the demons'
	sahasra-, 'a thousand'	>	*sahassa*, 'a thousand'	>	*āyiram* [PNP. 247], 'a thousand'
	āyus-, 'life'	>	...		*āyuḷ* [PNN. 18:6], 'life'
(xxxiii)	*hara-*, 'name of Shiva'	>	...		*araṉ* [CAM. 12:105], 'shiva'
	haṃsa-, 'swan'	>	...		*aṉṉam* [MKI. 386], 'swan'
	hōtra-, 'oblation with fire'	>	...		*ōttiram* [Ai. KN. 301:1], 'oblation'
	hari-, 'yellow or green' ; 'lion ; 'name of Vishnu'	>	...		*ari* [PP. 298], 'lion', [PMP. 490] 'gold', [MKM. 465] 'color', [CAM. 12:105] 'vishnu'
	havis-, 'oblation'	>	...		*avi* [PNN. 377:4], 'oblation'
	hāṭaka-, 'gold'	>	...		*āṭakam* [CAM. 14:201], 'a kind of gold'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
hōrā-, 'an hour'	>	...		*ōrai* [TK. Kaḷaviyal. 133:1], 'auspicious time'
hētu-, 'cause, reason'	>	...		*ētu* [KLT. 122:3], 'cause'
āhuti-, 'offering oblations with fire to the deities'	>	...		*ākuti* [CAM. 13:125], *āvuti* [PP. 55], 'oblation', [PNN. 15:19], 'sacrificial fire'
rāhiṇi-, 'name of the ninth star or lunar asterism'	>	...		*urōkiṇi* [NNV. 163], 'name of the 9th star'
muhūrta-, 'any short space of time'	>	...		*muṟuttam* [CAM. 26:30], 'auspicious time'

We find that *r* and *l* do not coccur initially in OTa. In such cases where the IA loans occur with these sounds in OTa., they are preceded by the vowel *a*, *i* or *u*.

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
rati-, 'amorous enjoyment' (personified as one of the two wives of God of Love)	>	...		*irati* [PPL. 19:48], 'the Goddess of love'
rākṣasa-, 'demon'	>	*rakkhosa-*, 'demon'	>	*arakkaṉ* [PNN. 378:19], *arakkar* [KLT. 38:3], 'demon'
rāma- 'name of the hero of the Ramayana'	>	...		*irāmaṉ* [PNN. 378:18], 'name of the hero of Ramayana'
laṅkā , 'name of the island Ceylon'	>	...		*ilaṅkai* [PNN. 379:6], 'name of a country'
lakṣya-, 'aim'	>	Pāli. *lakkha* , 'target, mark'	>	*ilakkam* [PNN. 260:23], 'target'

Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
lakṣaṇa- 'line, mark, 'definition'	>	Pāli. *lakkhaṇa-*, 'distinguishing mark'	>	*ilakkaṇam* [CAM: 3:112], 'features' [CAM. 16:162], 'definition' [TK. ceyyu*l*. 510 4], 'grammar'
lōka 'world'	>	...		*ulakam* [PNP. 176], 'world'
rūpa-, 'form, beauty'	>	Pkt. *rūva-* 'beauty'	>	*uruvam* [ANN. 22:10], 'form' [PNP. 130], 'beauty' *uru* [PMP. 402], 'form' [MKM. 36], 'color' *uruvu* [PPL. 19:99], 'color'

Although *y-* occurs initially in OTa., there are two instances where the occurences of a prothetic vowel is found.

yakṣa-, 'a supernatural being'	>	Pali. *yakkha-*, 'a supernatural being'	>	*iyakkaṉ [PNN. 71:14], 'name of a king'*
yakṣī-, 'a female supernatural being'	>	Pāli. *yakkhī-*, 'a female supernatural being'	>	*iyakki* [CAM. 15:116], 'a female supernatural being'

CONSONANT CLUSTERS

(I) Initial Clusters

The phonological system of OTa. did not admit the initial consonant clusters. Hence:-

(a) the dental sibilant (s) when followed by a stop is dropped.

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
sk-	>	*k-*	*skanda-*, 'name of God'	>	*kantaṉ* [PNN. 300:12], 'a personal name'

(b) the intrusive vowel *i* occurs if the consonant cluster consists of Stop + SV

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
tr-	>	*tir-*	*tripura-*, 'the three (gold, silver and iron) cities'	>	*tiripuram* [CAM. 6:40], 'the three aerial cities'

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
pr-	>	*pir-*	*prahlāda-*, 'name of a pious Daitya'	>	*piruṅk lāṭaṉ* [PPL. 4:12], 'name of a pious person'
br-,	>	*pir-*	*brahma (viṇā-)*. 'a particular stringed instrument'	>	*piramam* [PPL. 19:40], 'a kind of lute'

SV + SV

vr-,	>	*vir-*	*vrata-*, 'religious duty'	>	*viratam* [CAM. 10:15], 'religious oath'

(c) The instrusive vowel *u* occurs if the cluster consists of Sibilant + SV (in the case of *śv*, the intrusive vowel *i* is also found)

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
śr-	>	*cur-*	*śruti-*, 'vedic tents'	>	*curuti* [PPL 18:52], 'sound of the Vedic hymns'
śv-	>	*cuv-*	*śvēta-*, 'a personal name'	>	*cuvētaṉ* [CAM. 26:183], 'name of a king'

śv-	>	*civ-*	*śvēta-*, 'white'	>	*civētaṉ* [CAM. 10:183], 'one whose complexion is white' – 'Buddha'

(d) The intrusive vowel *a*, or *ā* occurs if the cluster consists of

Stop + SV

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
gr-,	>	*kar-*	*grāha-*, 'crocodile'	>	*karām* [KCP. 257]. 'a kind of crocodile'
gr-,	>	*kār-*	*graha-*, 'planet'	>	*kārukam* [CAM. 26:25], 'planet'

(II) Medial Clusters

Medially the consonant clusters are split up by the intrusive vowel *a*, *ā*, *i* or *u*.

(1) The intrusive vowels *a* and *ā* occur if the cluster consists of:

(a) Stop + SV

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-kr-	>	*-kar-*	*cakra-*, 'wheel'	>	*cakkaram* [CAM. 12:107], 'wheels'

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-dr-	>	*-tār-*	*haridrā-*, 'turmeric or its root ground to powder'	>	*aritāram* [CAM. 24: koḷuccol:2], 'turmeric powder'

(b) SV + Nasal

-rm-	>	*-ram-*	*harmya-*, 'a large house, palace'	>	*arami am* [MKI. 451], 'terrace of the house'
-rṇ-	>	*-raṇ-*	*pūrṇakumbha-*, 'a jar full of water'	>	*pūraṇakumpam* [CAM. 5:153], 'a pot filled with water'

(2) The intrusive vowel *i* occurs if the cluster consists of:

(a) Consonant + SV

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-gy-	>	*-kkiy-*	*bhāgya-*, 'lucky, fortunate'	>	*pākkiyam* [TKL. 1141], 'good fortune'
-jr-	>	*-ccir-*	*vajra-*, 'thunderbolt'	>	*vacciram* [PNN. 241:3], 'thunderbolt'

-ṭy-	>	*-ṭṭiy-*	*nāṭya-*, 'dancing'	>	*nāṭṭiyam* [CAM. 3:40], 'dancing'
-tr-	>	*-tir-*	*mantrin-*, 'minister'	>	*mantiri* [TKL. 639], 'minister'
			citra-, 'name of a king'	>	*cittiraṉ* [CAM. 26:183], 'name of a king'
			caitra-, 'name of the second spring month'	>	*cittirai* [CAM. 5:64], 'the first month of the Tamil year'
-dy-	>	*-tiy-*	*vaidya-*, 'learned'	>	*vêtiyar* [PPL. 11:84], 'brahmins'
-dr-	>	*-tir-*	*mudrā-*, 'any ring'	>	*mōtiram* [KLT. 84:23], 'finger-ring'
-dr-	>	*-ttir-*	*rudra-*, 'name of Shiva'	>	*uruttiraṉ* [CAM. 26:182], 'name of a king'
-ry-	>	*-riy-*	*ācārya* , 'teacher'	>	*āciriyar* [PP. 170], 'teacher'
			ārya-, 'honorable'	>	*āriyar* [ANN. 276:9], 'the kings of Andra'
			tūrya-, 'a musical instrument'	>	*tūriyam* [MKI. 460], 'a musical instrument'

Skt.	OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
(b) Stop + Nasal				
-tn- >	*-ttin-*	*patnī-*, 'wife'	>	*pattiṉi* [CAM. 15:76], 'wife'
(c) Nasal + SV				
-ṇy- >	*-ṇṇiy-*	*puṇya-*, 'meritorious, virtuous'	>	*puṇṇiyam* [PP. 204], 'good deeds'
-my- >	*-miy-*	*harmya-*, 'a large house, palace'	>	*aramiyam* [MKI. 451], 'terrace of the house'

(3) The intrusive vowel *u* occurs if the cluster consists of:

(a) Stop + SV				
-tv- >	*-tuv-*	*tattva-*, 'real state'	>	*tattuvaṉ* [CAM. 10:182], 'one who knows the Real :- 'Buddha'
(b) Stop + Nasal				
-dm- >	*-tum-*	*padma-*, 'lotus'	>	*patumam* [PPL. 5:49], 'lotus'

(c) SV + Stop				
-rc- >	*-ruc-*	*arc-*, 'to honor'	>	*arucci* [PPL. 8:108], '(to) worship'
-rt- >	*-rutt-*	*dhūrta-*, 'fraudulent'	>	*turutti* [KLT. 30:15], 'prostitute'
-rbh- >	*-rupp-*	*garbha-*, 'interior'	>	*karuppam* [CAM. 14:197], 'inside; interior'
(d) SV + SV				
-rv- >	*-ruv-*	*parvan-*, 'a period or fixed time'	>	*paruvam* [CAM. 250], 'season'
	-rup-	*urvaśī-*, 'name of an Apsaras or heavenly nymph'	>	*uruppaci* [CAM. 6:21], 'dancer of Indra's court'
(e) SV + Aspirate				
-rh- >	*-ruk-*	*arhat-*, 'venerable; respectable'	>	*arukan* [CAM. 10:187], 'sage'

(f) SV + Nasal

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-rṇ-	>	*-ruṇ-*	*varṇa-*, 'caste'	>	*varuṇam* [CAM. 6:164], 'caste'
-rm-	>	*-rum-*	*karman-*, 'duty'	>	*karumam-*, [PNN. 104:5], 'duty'
			carman-, 'skin'	>	*carumam* [PPL. 21:3], 'skin'
			dharma-, 'religious merit'	>	*tarumam* [PNN. 353:4], 'charity'

(g) Sibilant + SV

-śv-	>	*-cuv-*	*rājāśva-*, 'a powerful stallion'	>	*aracuvā* [CAM. 3:124], 'a powerful stallion'

The following changes are also found to take place in the medial clusters of the IA loanwords.

(1) Progressive Assimilation

-kr-	>	*-kk-*	*akrūra-*, name of Krishna's uncle'	>	*akkuraṉ [PPU. 14:7], 'name of a sage'*

-sm- > Pāli. *-mh-*	>	*-mm-*	*vismita-*, 'astonished'	>	Pāli. *vimhita-*, 'astonished' > *vimmitam* [CAM. 16.52], 'surprise'
-ṣṇ- > MIA. *-ṇh-*	>	*-ṇṇ-*	*kṛṣṇa-*, 'one of the names of Vishnu'	>	*kaṇha-* 'dark, black' > *kaṇṇaṉ (eṛiṉi)*, [ANN. 197:7], 'name of a chieftain'

(2) Regressive Assimilation

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.	MIA.	OTa.
-hn-	>	*-ṉṉ-*	*cihna-*, 'mark, sign'	>	*ciṉṉam* [CAM. 12:40], 'insignia'

(3) Loss of the Consonant

-rm-	>	*-m-*	*caturmukha-* 'four-faced'	>	*catumukam* [CAM. 10:186], 'the four-faced Arhat'

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.	MIA.	OTa.
-hm-	>	*-m-*	*brahma* (*vīṇā*), 'a particular stringed instrument'	>	*piramam* [PPL. 19:40], 'a kind of lute'
-hy-	>	*-y-*	*sahya-*, 'name of one of the seven ranges of mountains'	>	*caiyam* [PPL. 11:14], 'name of a mountain'
-ṇṭh-	>	*-ṭ-*	*nīlamaṇi-*, 'blue sapphire' + *kaṇṭhikā-*, 'necklace'	>	*nīlamaṇikkaṭikai* [KLT. 96:10], 'a necklace of blue sapphire'
-rṇ- > Pāli. *-ṇṇ-*	>	*-ṇ-*	*suparṇa* , 'a mythical bird'	> Pāli. *supaṇṇa*	> *uvaṇam* [CAM. 14:2], 'white-necked vulture' (Garuda)

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-ry-	>	*-ɸ-*	*ācārya*, 'teacher, a spiritual guide'	>	*ācāṉ* [PPL. 2:61], 'the priest'

(3) GEMINATION OF THE STOP AND NASAL IN CLUSTERS

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-ṭy-	>	*-ṭṭiy-*	*nāṭya-*, 'dancing'	>	*nāṭṭiyam* [CAM. 3:40], 'dancing'
-tn-	>	*-ttin-*	*patnī-*, 'wife'	>	*pattiṉi* [CAM. 15:76], 'wife'
-ṇy-	>	*-ṇṇiy-*	*puṇya-*, 'meritorious, virtuous'	>	*puṇṇiyam* [PP. 204], 'good deeds'

(4) DEVOICING AND GEMINATION

-gy-	>	*-kkiy-*	*bhāgya-*, 'lucky, fortunate'	>	*pākkiyam* [TKL. 1141], 'good fortune'
-jr-	>	*-ccir-*	*vajra-*, 'thunderbolt'	>	*vacciram* [PNN. 241:3], 'thunderbolt'

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-dr-	>	*-ttir-*	*rudra-*, 'name of Shiva'	>	*uruttiraṉ* [CAM. 26:182], 'name of a king'

(5) HAPLOLOGY

hima- 'snow' + *maya*, 'covered'	>	*imayam* [CPP. 48], *imaiyam* [KLT. 38:1], 'the Mount Himalaya'

The other correspondences of the medial clusters of the IA loans in OTa., are as follows:

Skt.		OTa.	Skt.		OTa.
-lk-	>	*-ṟk-*	*ulka-*, 'meteor'	>	*uṟkam* [PNN. 41:4], 'meteor'
-hl-	>	*-ṅkal-*	*prahlāda-*, 'name of a pious Daitya'	>	*piruṅkalātaṉ* [PPL. 4:12], 'a personal name'
-ṃs-	>	*-ñc-*	*kaṃsa-*, 'name of a king of Mathurā'	>	*kañcaṉ* [CAM. 6:46], 'name of a demon king'
			kaṃsa-, 'metal' + *-kāra-*, 'doer'	>	*kañcakārar* [CAM. 5:28], 'metal worker'
-ṃh-	>	*-ṅk-*	*siṃha-*, 'the powerful one; lion'	>	*ciṅkaṉ* [CAM. 26:183], 'name of a king'
-ṃs-	>	*-ṉṉ-*	*haṃsa-*, 'swan'	>	*aṉṉam* [KMI. 386], 'swan'
			siṃha-, 'lion' + *pur-*, 'city'	>	*ciṅkapuram* [CAM. 23:140], 'name of a country'
-ṇḍ-	>	*-ṛ-*	*śikhaṇḍa-*. 'a tuft or lock of hair left on the crown of the ḥead'	>	*cikaṛikai* [KLT. 54:6], 'tuft of hair on the crown of the head'

Skt.		MIA.	OTa.	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
-ṣṭ-	>	*-ṭṭh-*	*-ṭṭ-*	*aṣṭamī-*, 'eighth day of the fortnight'	>	*aṭṭhamī-*, 'eighth day of the fortnight'	>	*aṭṭami*, [CAM. 23:134], 'the eighth day in a half month'

Skt.		MIA.	OTa.	Skt.		MIA.		OTa.
-st-	>	*-tth-*	*-tt-*	*mastaka-*, 'head' + *maṇi-*, 'gem'	>	Pāli. *matthaka-*, 'head'	>	*mattakamaṇi*, [CAM. 6:91], 'the pearl taken out of elephant's head'
-kṣ-	>	*-kkh-*	*-kk-*	(su) *dakṣiṇa*, 'a personal name'	>	*dakkhiṇa*	>	*takkiṇaṉ* [CAM. 23:95] 'name of a brahmin'
-kṣ-	>	...	*-cc-*[80]	*takṣan-*, 'carpenter'	>	...		*taccaṉ* [PNN. 87:3], *taccar* [PMP. 248], 'carpenter'
-rth-	>	*-tth-*	*-tt-*	*sārtha-*, 'caravan'	>	*sattha*, 'caravan'	>	*cāttaṉ* [PNN. 242:5], 'name of a chieftain' *cāttu* [KTK. 390:3], 'caravan'
-rth-	>	...	*-rtt-*	*tīrtha-*, 'bathing place'	>	...		*tirttam* [CAM. 22:27], 'river'

-sth-	>	...	*-tt-*	*para-*, 'another' + (*upa*)*sthā-*, 'to wait upon, to serve'	>	...		*parattai* [ANN.256:12]; *parattaiyar* [PPL. 10:23], 'prostitutes'
-jy-	>	*-jj-*	*-c-*	*rājya-*, 'kingdom'	>	*rajja-*, 'kingdom'	>	*aracu* [MPK. 274], 'kingdom'
-ddh-	>	*-ddh-*	*-tt-*	*siddha-*, 'one who has attained the highest object'	>	...		*cittaṉ* [CAM. 10:183], 'Buddha'
				adhvan, 'road'	>	Pkt. *addha*, road'	>	*attam* [PMP. 39], 'path'
-dhy-	>	...	*-tt-*	*ayōdhyā-*, 'name of a country'	>	...		*ayōtti* [CAM. 13:165], 'name of a country'
				madhyama-, 'middle'	>	...		*mattimam* [CAM. 15:178], 'central region'

Skt	MIA.	OTa.	Skt.	MIA.	OTa.
-ndh-	> ...	*-nt-*	*sandhi-*, 'twilight'	> ...	*anti* [PNP. 46], 'time'; [PMP. 413], 'evening'; [PNN. 34:8], 'twilight' *canti* [TMP. 22ˢ], 'road junction'
			skandha-, 'upper part of back'; 'tree-trunk'	> Pāli. *khandha*, 'shoulder, back; 'tree trunk'	> *kantam* [PPL. 4:22], 'neck'; *kantu* [PNN. 22:9]. 'pillar'
			bandha-, 'attachment'	> ...	*pantam* [CAM. 10:213], 'attachment'

-ndhy-	> *-ṃjh-* > *-ñc-*	*vindhya-*, 'name of a mountain'	> *viṃjha*	>	*viñcam* [CAM. 6:29], 'name of a mountain'
-mbh-	> ... *-mp-*	*pūrṇakumbha-*, 'a jar full of water'	> ...		*pūraṇakumpam* [CAM. 5:153], 'a pot filled with water'
		skambha-, 'pillar'	> Pāli. *khamba*, 'pillar'	>	*kampam* [PNN. 169:11], 'pillar'
-rv-	> ... *-rupp-*	*urvaśī-*, 'name of an Apsaras or heavenly nymph'	> ...		*uruppaci* [CAM. 6:21], 'dancer of Indra's court'

In chapter I, under nature, out of 93 items, only three loanwords have undergone meaning changes in OTa. In chapter II, where the IA loans denoting parts of the body occur in OTa., there are 27. There is only one case of displacement of the meaning of the loanword.

Skt. *skandha-*, 'upper part of back' > Pāli. *khanda*, 'shoulder' > OTa. *kantam* [PPL. 4:22], 'neck' is one instance of the extension of the meaning.

Skt. *tvac-* 'skin' > Pkt. *tacā*, 'skin, bark' > OTa. *tacai* [PNN. 177:13], 'flesh' is only one instance of the extension of the meaning of the loanword.

There is not much semantic change involved in the loanwords that denote dress, sources of ornaments and ornaments. Out of 51 items noted, an extension of the meanings of the loanwords was found only in three cases.

Skt. *kaliṅga-*, 'name of a country' > OTa. *kaliṅkam* [CPP. 85], 'garment'.

Skt. *śāṭa-*, 'a strip of cloth' > Pāli. *sāṭa-*, 'cloth, garment' > OTa. *āṭai* [CAM. 28:63], 'dress'.

Out of 25 items dealing with color, perfume, and beauty, there is only one case of the extension of the meanings of the loanword.

Skt. *maṅgala-*, 'luck' > OTa. *maṅkalam* [CAM. 6:125], 'beauty'.

There are 18 items which cover the expressions for path, road, space and place. In only two cases is restriction of the meaning of the loanword found.

Skt. *sthāna-*, 'place of abode' > Pkt. *thāṇa-*, 'place' > OTa. *tāṉam* [CAM. 10:18], 'temple'.

Skt. *catuṣka-*, 'consisting of four' > Pāli. *catukka-*, 'junction of four roads' > OTa., *catukkam* [TMP. 225], intersection of roads'.

There is no semantic change involved in the loans (47) that deal with king, reign, kingdom, names of kings and chieftains.

There are 39 loans which cover the semantic sphere of the constituents of kingdom such as royal insignia, assembly, minister, army, servant, messenger, spy, the priest, poet, bards, astrologer, wealth and fort. These loans do not undergo any semantic change in OTa. There are 18 loans without any semantic change that deal with warfare in OTa.

Among the IA loanwords, dealing with caste, names of brahmins, cowherd, carpenter, smith, weavers, merchants, women, names of women and prostitutes, there are two instances of the specialization of the meaning of the loanwords:

1. OTa. *kārukar* [CAM. 5:17], 'weavers'
   Skt. *kāruka-*, 'workmen' [Since Manu and the MBh]
2. OTa. *kārikai* [PPL. 7:65], 'lady'
   Skt. *kāraka-*, 'an artist' [Since the Smṛtis and Epics]

Only two instances of the specialization of the loanwords are found.

1. OTa. *kammiyaṉ* [PNN. 353:1], 'goldsmith'
   OTa. *kammiyar* [NT. 153:2], 'metal workers'

Pkt. *kammia*, 'industrious'
Skt. *karmin-*, 'active' [Since the *Āśv. Śr.*]

2. OTa. *vittakar* [CAM. 27:155], 'the craftsmen'
Skt. *vid-*, 'to know' [Since the RV]

There are two instances of the transference of the meaning of the loanwords.

1. OTa. *narakaṉ* [CAM. 15:84], 'base-born'
Skt. *naraka-*, 'place of torment'
[Since the Taitt. *Ār.*]

2. OTa. *tuṉṉal* [PNP. 81], 'sewing'
Skt. *tunnavāya-*, 'tailor' [Since the Smṛtis and the R]

There is only one instance of the generalization of the meaning of the loanword.

1. OTa. *mātu* [AKN. 264:4], *mātar* [KN. 406:1], *mātarār* [CAM. 1:28], 'women'
Pāli *mātā*; *mātu*, 'mother'
Skt. *mātṛ-*, 'mother' [Since the RV]

Among the 51 loanwords dealing with domestic life - i. e. expressions for family, clan, house, utensils and tools, eatables, drinks and kinship terms - there are three cases of the extension of the meaning of the loanwords.

1. OTa. *amutam* [MKI. 60], 'milk'
Pāli. *amata*, 'nectar'
Skt. *amṛta-*, 'ambrosia' [Since the RV]

2. OTa. *mātar* [KP. 19], 'parents' ;
[KLT. 122:8], 'wife'

Pāli. *mātā*, 'mother'
Skt. *mātṛ-*, 'mother' [Since the RV]

3. OTa. *pati* [PPU. 15:30], 'relations'
Skt. *pati-*, 'husband' [Since the RV]

In the sphere of economic life, among the IA borrowings (22 words), there is only one instance of the specialization of the meaning of the loanword.

1. OTa. *tōṇi* [ANN. 50:1], 'boat'
MIA. *dōṇi*, 'wooden trough or tub'
Skt. *droṇi-*, 'wooden trough or tub'
[Since the RV]

We find that there are 216 loanwords occurring under 'Religion". The Gods such as Shiva, Indra, Yama, Brahma, the fire-God, Vishnu, Shanmukha, the god of love, Buddha, the goddess, the elephants and the demons guarding the junction of the roads and the deceased ancestors were worshipped by the people.

There are 9 cases of the restriction of the meaning of the loanwords :

1. OTa. *tiru* [PPL. 18:48], 'name of Indra'
MIA. *siri*,
Skt. *śri-*, 'splendor' [Since the RV]

2. OTa. *nēmi* [PNN. 58:15], 'the disc of Vishnu'
Skt. *nēmi-*, 'rim of a wheel' [Since the RV]

3. OTa. *kapilar* [PPL. 3:7], 'Shiva'
Skt. *kapila-*, 'reddish' [Since the RV]

4. OTa *nātar* [PPL. 8:7], 'Shiva'
   Skt. *nātha-*, 'chief' [Since the Epics]

5. OTa. *aiyai* [CAM. 11:216], 'name of Durgā'
   Pāli. *ayyā-*, 'worthy'
   Skt. *āryā-*, 'worthy of respect' [Since Manu]

6. OTa. *amari* [CAM. 12:67], 'name of a Goddess'
   Skt. *amarī-*, 'a Goddess' [Since the R]
   Skt. *amara-*, 'immortal' [Since the Śat. Br]

7. OTa. *civēṭaṉ* [CAM. 10:183], 'one whose complexion is white' (Buddha)
   Skt. *śvēta-*, 'white' [Since the RV]

8. OTa. *aiyar* [TMP. 107], 'sages'
   Pāli. *ayya-*, 'worthy'
   Skt. *ārya-*, 'respectable' [Since Manu]

9. OTa. *pali* [CAM. 5:87], 'human sacrifice'
   Skt. *bali-*, 'an oblation' [Since the RV]

There are 3 cases of the transference of the meaning of the loanwords.

1. OTa. *cūr* [PMP. 457], *cūrar* [ANN. 32:7], *cūraṉ* [ANN. 22:8], 'name of a demon'
   Skt. *śūra-*, 'a valiant man' [Since the RV]

2. OTa. *āvuti* [PNN. 15:19], 'sacrificial fire'
   Skt. *āhuti-*, 'offering to the Gods in the sacrificial fire' [Since the RV]

3. OTa. *antaram* [TMP. 174], 'heaven'
   Skt. *antara-*, 'intermediate space']Since the RV]

Thers is only one instance of the extension of the meaning of the loanword.

1. OTa. *intirar* [PNN. 182:1], 'gods'
   Skt. *indra-*, 'name of a god' [Since the RV]

Besides these changes, we find that there is one case where the god's name is transferred to the goddess in OTa.

1. OTa. *caṅkari* [CAM. 12:154], 'the goddess Durga'
   Skt. *śaṃkara-*, 'name of Shiva' [Since the VS]

The loanwords which come under the category of 'Education' - covering the expressions for learning, veda, mathematics, astronomy, planets, zodiacs, music, theatre, dance, drama, paintings, gambling, halls, open space and crowd - numbering 69 occur without any semantic change.

There are twenty-six loanwords which deal with human emotions such as romance, virtues, vices, affection, mercy, horror, surprise, happiness, prestige and enjoyment, occurring in OTa., without any change in their meanings.

Out of the 58 loanwords occurring under the miscellaneous category, there is only one instance of the extension of the meaning of the loanword.

1. OTa. *ēmam* [KP. 32]; *cēmam* [KP. 156]; *ēm* [MP. 27], 'protection or security; [KP. 210], *ēmam* [MPK. 306], 'fear'.
   Skt. *kṣēma-*, 'happiness' [Since the RV]

It is very hard to decide the chronology of the texts on the basis of the semantic areas of the loanwords, for the loans covering all the spheres of life occur in all the texts.

The loan translations are to a greater extent found in denoting the names of gods:

1. OTa. *mukkaṇṇaṉ* [KLP. 1:4], 'one who has three eyes - Shiva'
   OTa. *mu*, 'three' +
   OTa. *kaṇṇaṉ*, 'one who has eyes'
   Skt. *trinayana*, 'one who has three eyes - Shiva' [Since the Epics]
2. OTa. *āyiraṅkaṇṇōṉ* [CAM. 6:20], 'he who has a thousand eyes' - 'Indra'
   Skt. *sahasrākṣa-*, 'he who has a thousand eyes' - 'Indra' [Since the RV]
3. OTa. *nāṉmukaṉ* [PMP. 403], 'he who has four faces' - 'Brahma'
   OTa. *nāl* 'four' +
   Skt. *mukha-*, 'face' > OTa. *mukaṉ*, 'he who has faces'
   Skt. *caturmukha-*, 'he who has four faces' [Since the Epics]
4. OTa. *pūmēlōṉ* [CAM. 12:105], 'he who is seated on the (lotus) flower' - 'Brahma'
   OTa. *pū*, 'flower' +
   mēlōṉ, 'one who is seated on'
   Skt. *kamalāsana-*, 'having a lotus as the seat' - 'Brahma' [Since the Epics]

5. OTa. *mūvirumukaṉ* [TMP. 103], 'one who has six faces' - '*Shanmuka*'
   OTa. *mūviru* 'six' +
   OTa. *mukaṉ*, 'one who has the face'
   Skt. *ṣaṇmukha-*, 'one who has six faces' - 'Brahma' [Since the Taitt. Ār]
6. OTa. *aṟumukam* [CAM. 2:49], 'six faces' - 'the God Shanmuka'
   Skt. *ṣaṇmukha-*,
7. OTa. *kalaiyilāḷaṉ* [CAM. 10:28], 'one who is bodyless' - 'the God of love'
   OTa. *kalai*, 'body' > Skt. *kalā-*, 'elements of the body' [Since the Suśr]
   OTa. *il*, 'without'
   OTa. *āḷ* 'person'
   OTa. *aṉ*, 'third person ending'
   Skt *anaṅga-*, 'one who is bodyless'
8. OTa. *aiṅkaṇaineṭuvēḷ* [CAM. 28:42], 'the Lord of the five arrows' - 'the God of love'
   OTa. *ai*, 'five' +
   OTa. *kaṇai*, 'arrows' +
   OTa. *neṭuvēḷ*, 'Lord'
   Skt. *pañcabāṇa-*, 'having five arrows' - 'the God of Love' [Since Kālidāsa]
9. OTa. *aiyirutalaiyaṉ* [KLT. 38:3], 'one who has ten heads - Rāvaṇa'
   OTa. *ai*, 'five' +
   OTa. *iru*, 'twice'

OTa. *talaiyaṉ*, 'one who has heads'
Skt. *daśānana-*, 'one who has ten faces' (Rāvaṇa) [Since the RV]

There is only one instance of loan translation which does not denote a God.

10. OTa. *irupiṟappāḷar* [TMP. 182]
irupiṟappār [PPL. 14:27]. 'the twice-born – the brahmin'
OTa. *iru*, 'two; twice'
OTa. *piṟappār*, 'those who are born'
OTa. *piṟappāḷar*, 'those who are born'
Skt. *dvijanman-*, 'the twice born' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics]

The semantic loans are found to have been used mostly in the field of astronomy.

1. OTa. *aṟumiṉ* [ANN. 141:8], 'the six fish sign of the star Aldabaran'
OTa. *aṟu*, 'six' +
OTa. *miṉ*, 'fish'
Skt. *rōhiṇi-*, 'name of the 9th star Aldabaran which contains five stars and which is figured by fish' [Since the TS]

2. OTa. *aṟal* [TMP. 149], 'fire'
OTa. *aṟal* [PNN. 229:1], 'name of a constellation - having the fire as its reagent'
Skt. *agninakṣatra-*, 'the third lunar mansion' [Since the Śat. Br]

3. OTa. *eri* [MPK. 159], 'fire'
OTa. *eri* [PPL. 11:2], 'the star Krittikā'
Skt. *agninakṣatra-*,

4. OTa. *vēṟam* [PMP. 251], 'an elephant'
OTa. *vēṟam* [PPL. 11:2], 'elephant - sign of the star Bharaṇi'
Skt. *gajacchāyā-*, 'elephant's shadow - sign of a particular constellation' [Since the Smṛtis]

5. OTa. *veḷ* [MKI. 117], 'white'
OTa. *veḷḷi* [PPU. 24:24], 'the planet Venus'
Skt. *śukra-*, 'white' [Since the RV]
Skt. *śukra-*, 'the planet Venus' [Since the Epics]

6. OTa. *miṉ* [MKI. 108], '(fish) planet'
OTa. *veṇmiṉ* [PP. 1], 'the white fish - the planet Venus'
Skt. *śukra-*, 'the planet Venus' [Since the Sūryas]

7. OTa. *vil* [PMP. 182], 'bow'
OTa. *vil* [PPL. 11:9], 'bow - the sign of Zodiac sagitharius'
Skt. *dhanus-* 'a bow' [Since the RV]
Skt. *dhanus-*, 'the sign of Zodiac sagitharius [Since the Sūryas]

8. OTa. *āṭu* [PNN. 229:1], 'sheep - sign of the Zodiac Aries'
OTa. *āṭutalai* [NNV. 160], 'head of the sheep - sign of the Zodiac Aries'

Skt. *mēṣa-*, 'sheep' [Since the RV]
Skt. *mēṣa-*, 'sign of the Zodiac Aries' [Since the Sūryas]

9. OTa. *kari* [MKI. 169], 'black'
OTa. *kariyavaṉ* [CAM. 10:102], 'the planet Saturn'
Skt. *kāla-*, 'black' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *kāla-*, 'the planet Saturn' [Since the Sūryas]

10. OTa. *pāmpu* [CPP. 221], 'cobra'
OTa. *pāmpu* [PPL. 11:9], 'cobra, sign of Rāhu'
Skt. *rāhu-*, 'dragon's head – as the ascending node of the moon' [Since the AV]

11. OTa. *pukaī-k-koṭi* [CAM. 10:102], 'a comet which has smoke as banner'
OTa. *pukaī*, 'smoke' +
OTa. *koṭi* 'banner'
Skt. *dhūmakētu-*, 'a comet having smoke as a banner' [Since the MBh]

There is only one instance of semantic-loan under the category of insect, and also under the expressions for gold.

12. OTa. *aṟukāl* [CAM. 4:17], 'that which has six feet'
OTa. *aṟu*, 'six'
OTa. *kāl*, 'foot; leg'
Skt. *ṣaṭpada-*, 'that which has six feet – a bee' [Since the Śāṅkh. Sr]

13. OTa. *nāval* [PMP. 465], 'the rose apple tree – Eugenia arnottina'

OTa. *nāval* [TMP. 18], 'a kind of gold called jambunada'
Skt. *jambū-*, 'the rose apple tree' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *jambūnada-*, '(a kind of) gold' [Since the Epics]

There are partial loans otherwise called hybrid compounds.

1. OTa. *imayamalai* [CAM. 29: Tevanti col: 2], 'the mountains of Himālayas'
Skt. *hima-*, 'snow' [Since the Ṣaḍviṃś. Br] +
Skt. *maya-*. 'made of, consisting of' +
OTa. *malai* [CPP. 84], 'mountain'

2. OTa. *kayilaimalai* [CAM. 24:79], 'the Mount Kailās'
Skt *kailāsa-*, 'name of a mountain – the abode of Kubera Shiva' [Since the Epics] +
OTa. *malai* [CPP. 84], 'mountain'

3. OTa. *makara-p-pakuvāy* [TMP. 25], 'a fish-mouthed head ornament'
Skt. *makara-*, 'fish' [Since the VS] +
OTa. *pakuvāy* 'opened mouth'

4. OTa. *mallikāmālai* [PPL. 11:105], 'a garland of jasmine flowers'
Skt. *mallikā-*, 'jasmine flower' [Since the Epics] +
Skt. *mālā-*, 'garland, wreath' [Since the Epics]

5. OTa. *araciḷaṅkumarar* [CAM. 6:155], 'the princes'
Skt. *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *iḷam*, 'young' +
Skt. *kumāra-*, 'prince'

6. OTa. *araicukaṭṭil* [CAM. 22:7], 'throne'
Skt. *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *kaṭṭil* 'seat'

7. OTa. *maṇimuṭi* [CAM. 26:20], 'beautiful crown'
Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *muṭi*, 'crown'

8. OTa. *marakatamaṇi* [CAM, 5:147],
'the precious stone emerald'
Skt. *marakatamaṇi-*, 'emerald'
[Since the Vārāh. Bṛ. S]

9. OTa. *kākapātam* [CAM. 14:180],
'a flaw in a diamond'
Skt. *kākapāda-*, 'the mark of a crow's foot or a similar mark or figure' [Since the Suśr]

10. OTa. *vāri-ṉ-taraḷam* [CAM. 7:38:1], 'sea pearl'
Skt. *vāri-*, 'water' [Since the Epics] +
OTa. *taraḷam*, 'pearl'

11. OTa. *vaccirānāṭu* [CAM. 5:99], 'name of a country'
Skt. *vajra-*, 'thunderbolt' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *nāṭu*, 'country'

12. OTa. *mākata-p-pulavar* [CAM. 26:74], 'bards'
Skt. *māgadha-*, 'professional bard'
[Since Manu and the MBh] +
OTa. *pulavar*, 'learned man'

13. OTa. *nāṟikai-k-kaṇakkar* [CAM. 5:49], 'those who calculate the time – the astrologers'
OTa. *nāṟikai*, 'time' +
Skt. *gaṇaka-*, 'one who reckons' [Since the MBh]

14. OTa. *māmutukkaṇikaiyar* [CAM. 15:25],
'aged women'
Skt. *mahā-*, 'great' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *mutu*, 'old' +
Skt. *gaṇikā-*, 'a courtezan' [Since the Smṛtis and the MBh]

15. OTa. *accāṇi* [TKL. 667], 'axle pin'
Skt. *akṣa-*, 'axle' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *āṇi* [PNP. 10], 'nail, pin'

16. OTa. *miṉa-k-koṭi* [CAM. 29. Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu: 9],
'the fish-bannered – the God of Love'
Skt. *mīnakētana-*, 'the fish-bannered – 'the God of Love' [Since the Smṛtis and the Epics] +
OTa. *koṭi*, 'banner, flag'

17. OTa. *kāma-k-kaṭavuḷ* [CAM. 6:2],
'the God of Love'
Skt. *kāma-*, 'love' +
OTa. *kaṭavuḷ* [MKI. 40], 'God'

18. OTa. *nīlniṟam* [PNP. 221], 'blue'
Skt. *nīla-*, 'blue' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *niṟam*, 'color'

19. OTa. *tirumāl* [CAM. 17. Muṉṉilai-p-paraval. 3:5], 'name of Vishnu'
MIA. *sirī -*,
Skt. *śrī-*, 'name of the Goddess Lakshmi' [Since the Śat. Br] +
OTa. *māl* [MP. 3], 'name of Vishnu'

20. OTa. *tiru-v-aṭi* [CAM. 24:81], 'the sacred feet (of Buddha)'
MIA. *sirī*
Skt. *śrī-*, +
OTa. *aṭi*. 'feet'

21. OTa. *tikaimukavēṟam* [CAM. 25:155], 'elephants guarding the directions'
Skt. *dik-*, +
Skt. *mukha-*, +
OTa. *vēṟam*, 'elephant'

22. OTa. *caravaṇa-p-poykai* [CAM. 24:55], 'name of a tank'
Skt. *śaravaṇa-*, 'a clump of reeds' [Since the Epics] +
OTa. *poykai* [CPP. 68], 'tank'

23. OTa. *pōtimaṉṟam* [CAM. 23:76], 'place of the Bodhi tree'
Skt. *bōdhi-*, 'the tree of wisdom under which the perfect wisdom is attained' +
OTa. *maṉṟam*, 'place'

24. OTa. *vēḷvi-c-cālai* [CAM. 30:170], 'the hall where the sacrifice is performed'
OTa. *vēḷvi*, 'sacrifice'
MIA. *sālā-*, 'shed, large open-sided hall'
Skt. *sālā-*, shed' [Since the AV]

25. OTa. *kāmuṟu* [TKL. 402], '(to) desire, love'
Skt. *kāma-*, 'love' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *uṟu*, 'think'

26. OTa. *ayaṉmaṇam* [CAM. 24:82], 'a form of marriage'
Pkt. *aya-*, 'goat'
Skt. *aja-*, 'Brahma' ; 'goat' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *maṇam* [MKI. 578], 'wedding'

27. OTa. *mū-v-ulaku* [CAM. 17. Muṉṉilai-p-paraval 3:2], 'the three worlds'
Skt. *trilōka-*, 'the three worlds' [Since the Epics]

28. OTa. *ēḻulaku* [PPL. 5:35], 'the seven worlds'
OTa. *ēḻu*, 'seven' +
Skt. *lōka-*, 'world' [Since the RV]
Skt. *saptalōka-*, 'the seven worlds' [Since the Epics]

29. OTa. *nālvētam* [PNN. 2:18], 'the four Vedas'
Skt. *caturvēda-*, 'the four Vedas' [Since the RV]
OTa. *nāl*, 'four'
Skt. *vēda-*, 'the Vedas'

30. OTa. *veḷḷivāram* [CAM. 23:135], 'Friday'
Skt. *śukravāra-*, 'venus day' - 'Friday' [Since the Sūryas]
OTa. *veḷḷi*, 'white; the planet venus' +
Skt. *vāra-*, 'day' [Since the Smṛtis]

31. OTa. *cittira-p-paṭam* [CAM. 7:1], 'decorated cloth cover'
Skt. *citra-*, 'variegated' +
OTa. *paṭam*, 'cloth'

32. OTa. *kāmanōy* [ANN. 52:15], 'love sickness'
Skt. *kāma-*, 'love' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *nōy*, 'sickness'

33. OTa. *tacanāṉku* [NNV. 115], 'forty'
Skt. *daśa-*, 'ten' [Since the RV] +
OTa. *nāṉku*, 'four'

In OTa., we find that there are several compounds of IA loans. The elements of the compound occur in Skt., but not the compound itself. Such compounds of the IA loans were formed in OTa. presumably on the basis of their synonyms in Skt.

1. OTa. *mīṉaracu* [CAM. 4:26], 'king of the stars' i. e. 'the moon'
OTa. *mīṉ* [TMP. 88], 'a star' +
Skt. *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV]

The compound **mīnarāja-*, is not found in Skt. but the synonym Skt. *uḍupati-*, 'king of the stars - the moon' occurs in the Harivaṃśa of the MBh.

2. OTa. *makaravāri* [CAM. 6:128], 'water in which the fish live' - 'sea'
Skt. *makara-*, 'fish' [Since the VS] +
Skt. *vāri-*, 'water' [Since the Epics]
Skt. *vār-*, 'water' [Since the RV]

The compound **makaravāri-*, is not available in Skt. But *makarālaya*, 'the abode' of the fish - i.e. the sea' occurs in the epics.

3. OTa. *navamaṇi* [CAM. 3:116], 'nine gems'
Skt. *nava-*, 'nine' [Since the RV] +
Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV]

The compound **navamaṇi-* is not found in Skt., but its synonym Skt. *navaratna-*, 'nine gems' occurs in the Harivaṃśa

4. OTa. *maṇi-k-kācu* [ANN. 293:7], 'jewels of precious stones'
Skt. *maṇi-*, 'gem' [Since the RV] +
Skt. *kāca-*, 'glass pearls' [Since the Sat. Br]

The compound **maṇikāca-*, is not found in Skt. but Skt. *kācamaṇi-*, 'crystal' occurs in the Hitōpadēśa.

5. OTa. *vākuvalayam* [PPL. 4:47], 'bracelet'
Skt. *bāhu-*, 'arm' [Since the RV] +
Skt. *valaya-*, 'bangles' [Since the Epics]

The compound **bāhuvalaya-*, is not found in Skt. Its synonym Skt. *bāhubandhana-*, 'bracelet' occurs in the Rāmāyaṇa.

6. OTa. *amarkkaḷam* [CAM. 26:217], 'battlefield'
   Skt. *samara-*, +
   Skt. *khala-*,

The compound **samarakhala-*, is not found in Skt. Its synonym Skt. *samarāṅgaṇa-*, 'battlefield' occurs in the Veṇisaṃhāra.

7. OTa. *tiru-k-kulam* [CAM. 11:23], 'noble family'
   MIA. *siri-*,
   Skt. *śrī-*, 'splendor' [Since the RV] +
   Skt. *kula-*, 'family' [Since the Sat. Br]

The compound **śrīkula-*, is not found in Skt. Its synonym Skt. *mahākula-*, 'noble family', occurs in the MBh.

8. OTa. *amararkaṇam* [CAM. 17. Muṉṉilai-paraval. 2:1], 'crowd of the Gods'
   Skt. *amara-*, 'the immortals' [Since the RV] +
   Skt. *gaṇa-*, 'troops, crowd' [Since the RV]

The compound **amaragaṇa-*, is not available in Skt. Its synonym *dēvagaṇa-*, 'crowd of Gods' occurs in the Vājasaneyi-Saṃhitā.

9. OTa. *amararkkaracaṉ* [CAM. 23:197], 'the king of the gods' – 'Indra'
   Skt. *amara-*, 'the immortals' [Since the RV] +
   Skt *rājan-*, 'king' [Since the RV]

The compound **amararāja-*, is not found in Skt. Its synonym Skt. *dēvarāja-*, 'Indra' occurs in the Epics.

10. OTa. *tēvakumaraṉ* [CAM. 15:191], 'prince of God'
    Skt. *dēva-*, 'Divine' [Since the RV] +
    Skt. *kumāra-*,

The compound **dēvakumāra-*, is not found in Skt. Its synonym Skt. *dēvaputra-*, 'prince of God' occurs in the Harivaṃśa.

11. OTa. *māteyvam* [CAM. 23:177], 'the Great Goddess Kannaki'
    Skt. *mahā-*, 'great' [Since the RV] +
    Skt. *daiva-*, 'divine' [Since the RV]

The compound **mahādaiva-*, is not found in Skt. But its synonym, Skt. *mahādēvi-*, occurs in the MBh.

12. OTa. *tirumuṉi* [CAM. 3:1], 'the glorious sage Agastya'
    MIA. *sirī-*,
    Skt. *śrī-*, 'glory' [Since the RV] +
    Skt. *muni-*, 'sage' [Since the Sat. Br]

The compound **śrīmuni-*, is not found in Skt., but there is a compound Skt. *mahāmuni-*, 'a great sage' which occurs in the Epics.

There are instances of reborrowings also in OTa.

OTa. Skt. OTa.

malai, 'mountain' > *malaya-*, 'mountain' > *malayam* [CAM. 11:42], 'mountain'; *malaiyaṉ* [PNN.158:7], 'name of a king'

FOOTNOTES

1. **Sastri**, Subrahmanya, P. S. *A Critical Study of Puranuru*, University of Madras, 1935.

2. **Pillai**, Anavaratavinayakam. *"The Sanskrit Element in the Vocabularies of the Dravidian Languages"*, *Dravidic Studies-III*, Madras, 1939, pp. 29-53.

3. **Pillai**, Vaiyapuri S. *History of Tamil Language and Literature*, Madras: New Century Book House, 1956, p. 41.

4. **Chatterji**, S. K. *Dravidian Philology*, TC Madras, 1957.

5. **Emeneau**, Murray B. and **Burrow**, T. *DBFIA.*, Los Angeles and Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962.

6. **Pillai**, Sivaraja, K. N. *The Chronology of the Early Tamils*, University of Madras, 1932, p. 44.

7. **Pillai**, Kanakasabhai, V. *The Tamils 1800 Years Ago*. Third Edition, Section II, Tinnevelley, 1957.

8. **Aiyengar**, Krishnaswamy, S. *Beginnings of the South Indian History*, Third Edition, Madras, 1956, pp. 636-637.

9. **Sastri**, Nilakantha, K. *A Comprehensive History of India-II*, Bombay, 1957, pp. 503-518.

10. **Meenakshisundaran**, T. P. *A History of Tamil Literature*, Annamalainagar: Annamalai University, 1965.

11. **Caldwell**, pp. 138-139.

12. **Subbayya**, K. V. "A Primer of Dravidian Phonology' *IA* 38., pp. 159-209.

13. **Krishnamurti**, Bh. *Telugu Verbal Bases - A Comparative and Descriptive Study*, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1961, pp. 31-32.

14. **Chatterji**, S. K. "Old Tamil, Ancient Tamil and Primitive Dravidian". *IL.* 14 Poona, 1954. Also see *TC.* Madras, 1956.

15. **Sankaran**, C. R. *Phonemics of Old Tamil*, Poona, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, 1951, p. 10.

16. **Subbiah**, A. *Voiced and Voiceless Stops in Tamil*, *TC* 1956, pp. 186-195.

17. **Radhakrishnan**, R. "Tolkappiyam on Intervocalic Stops", *IIJ*. IX. No. 3 (1966), pp. 209-210. Also see **Kuiper**, F. B. J., Note on Old Tamil and Jaffna Tamil, *IIJ*, vol. VI, 1962.

18. **Kuiper**, F. B. J. *"Two problems of Old Tamil Phonology" IIJ* 1958, p. 216.

19. **Kuiper**, F. B. J., op. cit., pp. 219-221.

20. It is very hard to assume that both voicing and aspiration were the distinctive features of OTa., on the basis of the spelling system of the language.

21. **Pillai**, Anavaratavinayakam. *Dravidic Studies - III* (University of Madras, 1939), pp. 29-30.

22. **Burrow**, T. "Dravidian Studies-VI". *BSOAS.* 12.

23. **Pokorny,** Julius. *Indo-Germ., Etymo., Wörterbuch,* Bern, 1959.

24. **Burrow,** T., and **Emeneau,** M. B., have attempted to show that Ta. mukam is a Dravidian word. See the *DED.* item 4003.

25. For the Dravidian explanation of Skt. *ghaṭa-*, see **Burrow,** T. and **Emeneau** M. B., *op. cit.*, item 1376.

26. For the Munda origin of Skt. *khaṇḍa-*, see **Kuiper,** F. B. J. *Proto-Munda Words in Sanskrit,* Amsterdam, 1958, pp. 48-49.

27. **Row,** Amirta. K. "The Dravidian Element in Prakrit", *IA.* 46, p. 35.

28. **Kuiper,** F. B. J., *op, cit.*, p. 101.

29. **Pokorny,** J., *op. cit.*, p. 699.

30. **Bailey,** H. W., 'Six Indo-Iranian Notes", *TPS* London, 1952, p. 57.

31. **Kuiper,** F. B. J., *op. cit* , p. 75.

32. **Emeneau,** M. B. "Some Indian Etymologies" *IL.* 19 Part-I, 1958, pp. 71-74.

33. **Kuiper,** F. B. J. Rig Vedic Loan-Words, *Studia Indologica,* Festschrift für Willibald **Kirfel,** Bonn, 1955, p. 152.

34. **Burrow,** T. and **Emeneau** M. B. *DED.*, item 4062.

35. Paul **Thieme**'s review of **T. Burrow**'s, *The Sanskrit Language, LA.* 31, p. 441.

36. **Kuiper,** F. B. J. *Proto-Munda Words in Sanskrit,* p. 55.

37. **Emeneau,** M. B. and **Burrow** T. *DBFIA,* item 110, p. 25.

38. **Burrow,** T. "Dravidian Studies-VII", *BSOAS.* 12, p. 373, word 77.

39. **Lingua** VIII, 1959, p. 433. Prof. F. B. J. **Kuiper** has informed me that this word could have been a borrowing from a common Indian substratum from which both Dravidian and Munda languages may have derived their words. Cf. Festschrift für Willibald **Kirfel,** p. 163.

40. **Burrow,** T. and **Emeneau** M. B., *DED.*, item 580.

41. **Kuiper,** F. B. J. Rig Vedic Loan-Words, *op. cit.*, p.151.

42. *LA.* 31, 1955, p. 439.

43. **Burrow,** T. and **Emeneau,** M. B., *DED.*, item 1160.

44. **Bailey,** H. W. "Indica et Iranica", *IL* 16 (1955), pp. 114-115.

45. **Bailey,** H. W. "Iranian *Arya-*, and *Daha-*" *TPS* London, 1959, p. 71.

46. **Bailey,** H. W. Iranica et Vedica" *IIJ*-II (Paris, 1958), p. 154.

47. **Bailey,** H. W. Indo-Iranian Studies-II, TPS London, 1954, p. 144, word 6.

48. **Burrow,** T. "Skt. *Kava-*, and Related Words, *IL* 16 (1955), pp. 187-193.

49. **Burrow,** T. *The Sanskrit Language,* p. 380.

50. *LA.* 31, 1955, p. 441.

51. **Mayrhofer,** Manfred, "Neue Literatur zu den substraten im Altindischen", *Symbole Hrozny*, p. 5.

52. **Thieme,** Paul, *Die Heimat der Indo-Germanischen Gemeinsprach*, pp. 39-42.

53. **Mayrhofer,** Manfred. "Die Methoden einer Etymologie", *ZDMG.* 105, pp. 175-183.

54. **Thieme,** Paul, *ZDMG.* 93, p. 133.

55. **Kuiper,** F. B. J., *Proto-Munda Words in Sanskrit*, p. 143.

56. **Burrow,** T. *Loan Words in Sanskrit, op. cit.*, p. 23.

57. **Kane,** P. V. *History of Dharma Sastra - IV*, pp. 470-472.

58. **Kuiper,** F. B. J. *Rig Vedic Loan-Words, op. cit.*, p. 7.

59. See **Emeneau** M. B., and **Burrow** T., *DBFIA*, item 131, p. 28.

60. **Kuiper,** F. B. J. *op. cit.*

61. I have made use of U. V. **Caminatha Aiyer**'s edition of *Pattu-p-Pattu, Ettu-t-tokai* (except *Akananuru* edited by Rajagopala **Aiyer,** 1913 and *Kali-t-tokai,* edited by Vicuvanatam **Chettiyar,** Madras, 1938; *Tolkappiyam* translated by P. S. Subrahmanya **Sastri,** *Cilappatikaram* and *Tirukkural.*)

62. In order to save space to limit the size of the work, this method of presentation is not followed all the way through.

For the first occurrence of the Skt., words and the abbreviations I owe to **Bohtlingk-Roth**'s *Sanskrit Wörterbuch.*

63. For the Dravidian explanation of this word, see **Burrow,** T. and **Emeneau,** M. B., *DED*, item 1151.

64. **Kuiper,** F. B. J. "Rig Vedic Loan Words", *op. cit.*, p. 157. See **Burrow,** T. and **Emeneau,** M B., *DED*, item 3229.

65. **Burrow,** T., and **Emeneau,** M. B., *op cit.*, item 1149.

65a. **Lüders,** H. accepts the explanation of *gardabha* from √*gard-* 'to make sound, to cry aloud' given in the Uṇādi. 3.122. See *Phil. Indica*, pp. 754-755.

66. **Burrow,** T., *The Sanskrit Language, op. cit.*, p. 385.

67. *LA.* 31. 1955, p. 440.

67a. Dr. Aryendra **Sharma** has suggested to derive Skt. *mayūra* from √*smi-* 'to shine; to smile' in a paper that was read in the Vedic section of the International Congress of Orientalists held in Delhi in January 1964. The paper has remained unpublished so far.

68. **Edgerton,** Franklin, "*Anuttama-* and *Anuttara-*," 'unexcelled, supreme', *IL.* 16.1955, pp. 35-37.

69. **Burrow,** T. Dravidian Studies-VII, *BSOAS*, 12, p.381, word 75.

70. **Renou,** Louis. "Vedique *Nirṛti-*," *IL.* 16. 1955, p.15.

71. Cf. **Emeneau,** M. B., and **Burrow,** T. *DBFIA*, item 5, p. 9.

72. Cf. **Emeneau,** M. B., and **Burrow,** T., *op. cit.*, item 172, p. 35.

73. Cf. Skt. **Svayam-**, 'spontaneously' > Pkt. *sayam.* *CDIAL.* item 13907, p. 804

74. An extensive study of the data shows that it is not possible to state any phonological conditioning factor for these correspondences.

75. In some of the dialects of Prakrit, Skt. *-ai-* is replaced by *-i-*. See **Pischel,** R. *Comparative Grammar of Prakrit Languages,* translated by Subhadra **Jha** (New Delhi, 1957), section 84, p. 78.

76. **Subramoniam**, V. I. "Personal Names in Cankam Literature", *IL.* 16, 1955, p. 175-176. The word to be corrected as given in this text.

77. In the Maharashtri dialect of Prakrit, Skt. *-p-* is replaced by *-v-*. See **Pischel**, R., *op. cit.*, pp. 147-148.

78. In all the dialects of Prakrit, Skt. *-b-* is replaced by *-v-*. See **Pischel,** *op. cit.*, p. 148, section 201.

79. Cf. **Emeneau,** M. B., and **Burrow,** T., *DBFIA,* item 122, p. 27.

80. For Skt. *kṣa* > Amg. *cha,* see **Pischel**, section 318, p. 223.

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ERRATA

Page	Word	Line	Error	Correction
3		1	*Ainkuṟunūṟu*	*Aiṅkuṟunūṟu*
5		last line	—	add ∘∘ after *au*
14		6	Since Śrauta, the Gṛhya and Sūtras	Since the Śrauta and Gṛhya Sūtras
16	27		*pisāca-,*	*piśāca-,*
25		last line	*kaṣuta-,*	**kaṣuta-*
39	93		*sulka-,*	*śulka-,*
41	110		'the Goddess wealth'	'the Goddes of wealth'
41	111		*civētaṉ*	OTa. *civētaṉ*
41	111		*śvēta-,*	Skt. *śvēta-*
53		16	*acuran*	*acuraṉ*
54		3	*aja-*, 'name of Indra'	*aja-*, 'name of Indra' +
			rājñi-, 'queen'	*rājñi-*, 'queen'
54		4	*rāni-,*	*rāṇi-,*
54		7	*ākāsa-,*	*ākāśa-,*
60		4	*siṃha-, pur-,*	*siṃha-,* + *pur-,*
60		14	*nirgrantha-,*	*nirgrantha-,* > *niggantha*
61		9	'the sign of the Zodiac'	'the sign of Zodiac Gemini'
67		16	[PPu]	[PPU]
68		11	*yōga-,*	*yōga-*, 'the act of joining'
69		5	*kaucikan*	*kaucikaṉ*
77		11	'name of a river' (Harsha Carita-)	'name of a river'

Page	Word	Line	Error	Correction
79		8	*kuladēva*	*kuladēva-,*
83		(viii)	*i*	*j*
85		10	'belt, loin, on waist-cloth'	'belt, loin, or waist-cloth'
88		18	*mukan*	*mukaṉ*
89		5	*sikhā cikai*	*sikhā-,* > *cikai*
104		14	*ṭicai*	*ticai*
104		17	*ṭiti*	*titi*
109		13	'any circumference of ridge or rim'	'any circumference or ridge or rim'
134		14	'Bueta Frowdosa'	'Butea frondosa'
142		3	'*piruṅk lātaṉ*'	'*piruṅkalātaṉ*'
147		17	*arukan*	*arukaṉ*
154		2, 15	*-tth- -tt-*	*-tth-* > *-tt-*
154		9	*-kkh- -kk-*	*-kkh-* > *-kk-*
158		5	27	27 items.
169		25	Skt. *mālā-*, ... [Since the Epics]	OTa: *mālai*
170	8			after line No. 12 add, OTa: *marakatam* 'emerald' + Skt: *maṇi-*, 'gem'
170	9			after line No. 16 add, OTa. *kākā*, 'crow' + Skt. *pāda-*, 'foot'